

Socio-Economic Aspects of Migration: A Study of Lucknow City

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INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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September, 1990

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MIGRATION : A STUDY
OF LUCKNOW CITY

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PREFACE

Migration from rural to urban areas is considered to be an universal phenomenon which accompanies economic development. The increasing trend of migration into urban settlements, particularly large metropolitan cities, has been viewed as an important factor responsible for the unprecedented increasing rate of population as well as for the changes in the size and structure of cities. Scholars have conflicting opinions regarding the effects of migration. Those who feel that migration has distinct positive effects give the argument that migration leads to a shift in active and more resourceful personnel from a backward to a developed area viz. from rural to urban areas, leading to higher rates of productivity. This in turn leads to higher growth rates as well as increased incomes of the area in question and the overall economic development of the urban centre. On the contrary, those who speak in its disfavour highlight the fact that indiscriminate migration aggravates the problems such as dwellings, unemployment, pollution and unhygienic living conditions which in turn affects the quality of life in the city adversely.

Moreover, the studies undertaken during the recent past have attempted to examine mainly the characteristics of migrants, problems and consequences of rural-urban migration

and its implications in the changes, growth and pattern of urbanisation. And to some extent, the studies attempted to highlight the existing problems as experienced in larger cities, related to unemployment, various amenities of life. However, very few studies have tried to examine the implication of migration in development of urban areas, the comparative analysis of migrants and non-migrants on the aspects like various socio-economic characteristics, living standard, utilization pattern of social infrastructural facilities and participation in employment and levels of earnings.

Keeping in view the various socio-economic complications and problems arising with the population growth and the migration of population from rural to urban areas particularly in larger cities the present study, besides examining the basic socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants, attempts to examine the trends and pattern of migration, implications and the magnitude of migration in response to its contribution in changing size, structure and growth of population a study was undertaken in Lucknow city. The study is based on secondary as well as primary data. The primary data were collected from a sample of 991 migrant and 500 non-migrant households in Lucknow city.

The study sponsored by Town and Country Planning Organization, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi was carried out under the overall supervision, guidance

and direction of Prof. T.S. Papola, the Project Director. Prof. Papola and Dr. A. Joshi went through the earlier drafts and suggested improvements for the finalisation of the study. Mr. R.C. Sinha, Co-Director in the project, was initially responsible for completion of this study. However, in the meantime he left the Institute and joined his parent department, was equally responsible in supervision and direction, including preparation of study design, tabulation, plan, etc. Mr. D.K. Bajpai has also been equally associated in preparation of interview questionnaire, supervision of data collection and its tabulation. I am grateful for their kind co-operation, encouragement, guidance and supports, at various stages, in the completion of the study. I also owe thank to Prof. B.K. Joshi, Director of the Institute, who gave me the opportunity to carry out and complete the study and also providing all facilities required for the study. Miss Ishrat Hasnain, Miss Ruby Ojha, Miss Saira Kirmani, Mr. Dinesh Singh, Mr. K.A. Srivastava, Mr. N.B. Bachkheta, Mr. R.K. Verma, Mr. Ramesh Pal and Mr. S.K. Trivedi collected the data from the field and helped in its analysis. Mr. R.P. Rai collected some important secondary data and helped in supervising the tabulation work. Mr. Manoharan K. handled the typing work and Mr. Harish Chandra did the cyclostyling of the report. I am grateful to all of them for their painstaking assistance in the completion of the study.

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

In developing countries the current concern with social and economic conditions reflects a growing emphasis on the aspects of population distribution between rural and urban areas. These concerns are well related to the wide disparities in the levels of living and the quality of life and also the increasing trend of migration from rural to urban areas. With the result of increasing concentration of population in urban areas particularly in larger cities, these countries are well experienced in rapid growth and expansion in size, structure and the composition of urban population. Indeed, the relationship between growing urbanward migration and socio-economic development has become of increasing concern of researchers, planners and policy makers.

To a certain extent migration of people from one to other area could be important instrument for achieving economic development. It is with the context that the migration shifts the human resources from the areas where their social marginal products are assumed to be zero or negligible to the place where their marginal products grow rapidly as a result of capital accumulation and technological progress. At the same time, the migration is thought to be important process for meeting the required kind of manpower demands in different

areas and locations. As Todaro (1976)¹ describes, the migration of workers could be viewed as socially and economically beneficial process because the workers get shifted from low productivity labour surplus areas to higher productivity and labour shortage areas. However, these positive implications of migration has been challenged by the recent past studies, due to the excessive and surplus nature of population migration as practised in larger cities leading to high rate of population growth puts excessive pressure upon existing facilities of housing, education, medical, water supply, sanitary services and also creating the problem of environmental pollution and unemployment. And also, the rural-urban migration appears to be accelerating the level of urban unemployment and growing numbers of urban surplus workers.² Consequently the migration of labour-force from rural to urban areas adversely effects the welfare of sources at the native and burden on the social facilities available at the destinations, particularly in urban areas.³

¹Todaro, M.P., 'Rural-Urban Migration, Unemployment and Job Probabilities, Recent Theoretical and Empirical Research', in Ansley J.C. (ed.), Economic Factors in Population Growth, MacMillan, London, 1976.

²Sabot, R.H., 'The Measurement of Urban Surplus Labour', World Bank, Mimeo. No.75, Washington D.C., 1975.

³Shultz, T.P., 'Notes on Estimation of Migration Decision Function', Paper presented at the World Bank Workshop on Rural Urban Labour Market Interactions, Washington D.C., 1976.

In the growth of urbanisation the contribution of migration is playing an important role in developing and developed countries as well. In contrast to the experience of developed countries the bulk of urban growth in the developing countries is attributed mainly to the natural growth of urban population. A study carried out by U.N.⁴ in 29 developing countries attributed that 61 per cent of the growth was attributed to natural increase compared to only 39 per cent to migration. On the other hand, in developed countries the proportions were almost the reverse, 40 and 60 per cent respectively. This difference is explained largely as a function of a much higher rate of urban natural increase of population in developing countries. In all, the urban areas in developing countries have the extent of problems related particularly to the absorption of increasing labourforce due to the natural growth as well as due to migration. The growth rate of labourforce in urban areas is ranging from 4 to 7 per cent per annum while the employment opportunities averages about 2.5 per cent per annum. On the other hand, open unemployment among urban labourforce is estimated to be 10 to 15 per cent in these countries.⁵ Thus, there seems to be a strong relationships between the rate of migration, high level of urban unemployment, wide spread poverty and the unequal distribution of incomes.

⁴United Nations, Pattern of Urban and Rural Population Growth, Population Growth Studies No.68, U.N., New York, 1980, p.23.

⁵Todaro, M.P., op.cit., 1976, pp.11-12.

So far the empirical studies carried out during past and the migration literatures are concerned revealed that the rural to urban stream is foremost component of migration in developing countries. In particular to India, the contribution of migrants in the population of urban areas particularly in larger size cities is considered to be more than one-half of the contribution of urban natives. Non-availability of employment opportunities and low levels of incomes are indicated to be the most important factors related inversely with the increasing propensity of migration of the rural population to urban areas. Other kinds of migration relates to education, social, cultural and political which tend to effect smaller size of population belonging to the economically well off section of the society.

Besides, there are several internal and external factors which determine the reasons and motivations of migration of people from one area to another, particularly from rural to urban areas. According to Ravenstein (1885)⁶ migration process is characterised by stages, stream and counter stream and rural-urban differentials in propensity to migrate and is influenced by distance, economic motives and technology and communication. As per the framework of L.F.R. model⁷ migration is a mechanism for efficient allocation of labourforce between rural traditional and

⁶ Ravenstein, E.G., 'The Laws of Migration', Journal of Royal Statistical Society, June, Vol.48, No.2, 1885, pp.167-227.

⁷ Ranis, G. and Fei, J.C.H., 'A Theory of Economic Development', American Economic Review, September, Vol.51, No.4, pp.533-565.

urban modern sector. The study by Bague (1969)⁸ argues that the push and pull factors at the origin influence migration of people. He cited that migration generally takes place when the positive pull factor at the place of destination is outnumbered by native push factor at the place of origin. Myrdal (1968)⁹ considers only push factor as a potent reason of migration while Trewartha (1969)¹⁰ Sovani (1965)¹¹ and Bas (1965)¹² explained, the migration occurs due to the complex interactions of push and pull factors at the place of origin. Todaro's (1976)¹³ model of rural-urban migration refers that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differentials in expected rather than actual earnings. In other words, migration of population is a result of the differences in the employment and earning opportunities available between rural and urban areas. According to his model, the rural-urban migration remains continuous till the expected urban real income exceeds real agricultural income at the margin. Further, the studies by

⁸Bague, D.J., Principles of Demography, New York, 1969, p.753.

⁹Myrdal, G., Asian Drama : An Enquiry Into the Poverty of Nation, A Penguin Book, Vol.III, 1968, p.2139.

¹⁰Trewartha, T.J., Mobility and Migration : A Geography of Population, World Pattern, John Wiley, New York, 1969.

¹¹Sovani, N.V., Internal Migration and Future Trend of Population in India, Paper presented at World Population Conference, Bel. Yougo, August 30 - September 10, 1965.

¹²Bas, A., International Migration in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, Paper presented at World Population Conference, Bel. Yougo, August 30 - September 10, 1965.

¹³Todaro, M.P., Internal Migration in Developing Countries, ILO, Office Geneva, 1976.

Hay (1974)¹⁴ Straut and Gregory (1974)¹⁵ confine the differences in the probability of employment and average income or wage levels between rural and urban areas invariably turn up among the most explainatory functions related with the migration of labourforce from rural to urban areas.

It has also been contended¹⁶ that the migration of people to urban areas is well associated with their poor economic conditions and the problems of employment opportunities available at the native place. However, some studies argue that although rural economic conditions are bad it is not a sufficient explanation for the reason of migration in urban areas.¹⁷ As the study by Oberai and Singh (1983)¹⁸ argues that the migration from rural areas is carried out by the poorest as well as richest and information on the reasons for migration confirms the link between migration and economic factors. In all, uneven distribution of employment opportunities and the pattern of income distribution and also the development pattern of

¹⁴Hay, M.J., An Economic Analysis of Rural-Urban Migration in Tunisia, University of Minnesota, 1974.

¹⁵Straut, R.C. and Gregory, P.R., A Model of Soviet Rural-Urban Migration, Austin, Tex University of Texas, (Mimeo.), 1974.

¹⁶Hansar, P.M., Urbanisation in Asia and the Far-East, UNESCO Research Centre on the Social Implication of Urbanisation in South Asia, Calcutta, 1957.

¹⁷Sovani, N.V., Urbanisation and Urban India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1965.

¹⁸Oberai, A.S. and Singh Man Mohan, Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration, A Study in Indian Punjab, Oxford University Press, 1983.

infrastructural facilities are amongst the important factors responsible behind the increasing nature of migration of population from rural to urban areas in developing countries.

Thus it appears that in rural areas the availability of social infrastructural facilities, employment opportunities and the sources of income generation are comparatively at lesser extent than in the urban areas. Therefore, the trend of migration from rural to urban areas particularly to larger cities is commonly experienced. Consequently, the lower level of wage applicability in rural agricultural sector is forcing people to move into the higher wage paid jobs in modern sector of urban economy.

Migration is also motivated by factors like geographical and locational conditions of the residence of migrants. There are assumptions like, the pattern of migration get influence by the availability pattern of transport facilities, accessibility of communications and the distance of residence from the nearest town/city. Keeping in view the hypothesis on above factor of migration, a study by Field (1975)¹⁹ stated that the negative effect of distance on migration is positively related with the geographical location of the migrants. On the other hand, the study by House and Rampel (1976)²⁰ revealed

¹⁹Field, G.S., Rural-Urban Migration, Urban Employment and Under-Development and Job Search Activity in LDC's, Journal of Development Economics, North Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, June 1975, pp.165-187.

²⁰House, W.J. and Rampel, H., Labour Market Pressures and Wage Determination in Less Developed Countries : The Case of Kenya, Economic Development and Cultural Change, 1976.

that the migrants tend to move to cities and towns in their own states or region but they will move for longer distance only if the wages and job opportunities are considerably higher at that destination. A study by Stonffer (1940)²¹ revealed the propensity of migration to the cities is believed to be higher from the areas of better transport facilities and among the population living near to town. However, the study by Rose (1958)²² argued that the propensity of migration does not necessarily relate with the geographical conditions of the residence but also the available opportunities at the destinations is a foremost factor which influence the migration of people, particularly of well educated and better economic strata population.

Besides, migration is also influence by the decision of migration direction which the people select. Before migration one has to examine the availability pattern of opportunities in different urban centres. Main sources of information for above aspects and making the selection of direction for migration are the presence of friends and relatives in different cities. Since, through them, people obtain information about the conditions of job availability. Besides, people prefer to migrate in the areas where they expect to get assistance for boarding, lodging and other matters.

²¹ Stonffer, S., Intervening Opportunities : A Theory Relating to Mobility and Distance, American Sociological Review - 5, December, 1940, pp.847-67.

²² Rose, A.M., Distance of Migration and Socio-Economic Status of Migrants, Americal Sociological Review - 23, 1958, pp.420-23.

Selectivity of Migration

Migration selectivity permit the identification of a number of characteristics which distinguish migrants from non-migrants. Most empirical studies on migration selectivity have tended to focus on age, sex, education of migrants. The studies found that people into urban areas migrate at young age groups (15 to 29 years) and possess higher level of education and superior skills in comparison to non-migrants at the point of origin (see Findley (1977)²³ Shaw (1975)²⁴ Sabot (1972)²⁵). The economic explanation is that the life time income gains from moving are larger for the young and in particular to better educated. The studies carried out by Becker (1964)²⁶ and Sjaastad (1962)²⁷ postulate that the longer earning period and inclusion of the early employment years for which income is discounted the least while Bowles (1970)²⁸ have emphasized that mobility in changing place of employment and the loss of human capital can be imparted less among young labourforce. Therefore, the mobility for better earnings in

²³ Findley, S., Planning for Internal Migration : A Review of Issues and Policies in Developing Countries, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1977.

²⁴ Shaw, R.P., Migration Theory and Fact Bibliography, Series No.5, Philadelphia, Regional Science Research Institute, 1975.

²⁵ Sabot, R.H., Education, Income Distribution and Urban Migration in Tangania, University of Dares Salem, (Mimeo.), 1972.

²⁶ Becker, G.S., Human Capital, NBER, New York, 1964.

²⁷ Sjaastad, The Costs and Returns of Human Migration, Journal of Political Economy (Supplement), 1961, pp.80-95.

²⁸ Bowles, S., Migration Investment, Empirical Tests of the Human Investment Applied to Geographical Mobility, Review of Economic and Statistics, Vol.52, 1970, pp.356-362.

different areas and occupation could be more economic in nature at younger ages than at the old ages. The studies by Sahota (1968)²⁹ and Shultz (1971)³⁰ revealed that the significance of rural-urban earning differentials decline with increase in age.

Thus the empirical studies have cited the migrants are generally better skilled people compared to the stayers at the place of origin and also the migrants get the opportunity of better earnings at the destination than they earn at the place of origin.³¹ Some studies have also cited that the migrants have better occupations earning levels than the natives at the place of migration.³² However, some study revealed that there is little difference in the pattern of occupational and earning opportunities available to migrants and non-migrants in urban areas.³³ But the studies have argued that while rural migrants tend to be upwardly mobile, they do not get the similar levels of employment opportunities to the non-migrants at the destination.³⁴ It is also witnessed that

²⁹Sahota, G.S., An Economic Analysis of Internal Migration in Brazil, Journal of Political Economy, Vol.76, No.2, 1968.

³⁰Schultz, T.P., op.cit., 1971.

³¹Browning, H., Migration Selectivity and the Growth of Large Cities in Developing Societies, in Rogg, R. (et.al.), Rapid Population Growth, The John Hopkins Press, 1971, pp.276-314.

³²Weiner, M., Where Migrants Succeed and Natives Fail, Proceedings of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Vol.I, Liege USSR, 1973, pp.318-24.

³³Lakdawala, D.T., Work, Wages and Well Being in an Indian Metropolis, Economic Survey of Bombay City, University of Bombay, 1963; and Herrick, B., Urban Migration and Economic Development in Chile, The MIT Press, Cambridge, 1965.

³⁴Zachariah, K.C., Bombay Migration Study : A Pilot Analysis of Migration to an Asian Metropolis, Demography-3, 1966, pp.378-92.

although the migrants do not get similar levels of employment and earning opportunities to that of natives at the initial stages of their entry in the city but who begin with lower level of employment and earnings eventually move to higher rank of employment and earning stages than the natives.³⁵

Keeping into account the various hypothesis and objectives of studies carried out during past it appeared that the studies have attempted to examine mainly the characteristics of migrants, problems and consequences of rural-urban migration and its implications in the changes, growth and pattern of urbanisation. And, to some extent, the studies focussed to attempt the aspects of problems as experienced in urban areas particularly in larger cities, related to unemployment, social infrastructural facilities and environment. However, very few of studies have tried to examine the implications of migration in the development of urban areas in terms of the contribution of migrants in the generation of incomes and employment opportunities, the comparative analysis of migrants and non-migrants on the aspects of living standards, utilisation pattern of social infrastructural facilities like education, medical, housing, drinking water, etc. and so on.

³⁵Bock, E.W. and Sugiyama, I., Rural-Urban Migration and Social Mobility : The Controversy on Latin America, Rural Sociology, 34, 1969, pp.343-55.

Keeping in view the above socio-economic complications and problems with the population growth and the migration of population from rural to urban areas particularly in larger cities the present study attempts to examine the several issues related with the implications and magnitudes of immigration.

Objectives

The study aims at to examine the socio-economic aspects of migration in the city of Lucknow, referring especially to the trends of migration characteristics of in-migrants and non-migrants and the factors and socio-economic consequences of migration. The broad objectives of the study are:

1. to review and measure the pattern and trend of migration into the city;
2. to examine and highlight the changes in socio-economic status of the in-migrants due to migration; besides the purposes and reasons of migration by which people motivate to migrate into the city;
3. to compare the differentials existing in the pattern of opportunities in relation to employment and incomes and the pattern of consumption, saving, living standard and utilisation of different basic social infrastructural facilities like, education, medical, drinking water, sanitation services and housing between in-migrants and non-migrants in the city;

4. to examine the implications of migration and the contribution of in-migrants and non-migrants in the development of the city by way of creating employment opportunities and generating the incomes;
5. to review the current socio-economic conditions of the families of migrants at the native place and the contribution of migrants to the households expenditures and other responsibilities and relationship with their families.

Methodology and Sample

The study is mainly based on the primary data collected personally from the sample households with the help of structural questionnaires. However, for the examination of certain aspects like trends and patterns of in-migration and the pace and change in urbanisation in the city, the secondary data was collected from the census reports of different years.

For the selection of in-migrants and non-migrant households for the study we have firstly listed all the Municipal Wards of the city according to 1981 Census report, and different functional categories, like industry (manufacturing), trade and commerce and service (public administration). Secondly, eight Municipal Wards comprising different functional categories were choosen. Thereafter three Mohallas from each Municipal Ward were selected for the purpose of the study. Thirdly, the listing of entire households existing in sample Mohallas was carried out and the households were grouped into in-migrants and non-

migrant categories. Besides, some specific information about the heads of households like year of migration, origin of migration, status and sector of employment was also collected at the same time.

Out of the 2495 in-migrant and 2415 non-migrant households listed in the sample Mohallas, a random sample of 1000 in-migrant and 500 non-migrant households from different Mohallas were finally selected for the intensive data collection. However, in case of in-migrant households we could cover only 991 households in our final analysis. Number of in-migrant and non-migrant households listed and the number of households covered under the study from different groups are given below:

Table 1.1 : Total Number of Households and the Selected Households in the Sample Wards.

Ward	In-Migrants		Non-Migrants		All Households	
	Total Households	Sample Households	Total Households	Sample Households	Total Households	Sample Households
Aishbagh	502	38	171	51	673	89
Barafkhana	262	195	329	103	594	298
Chawk	318	202	134	75	452	277
Khadra	273	21	230	20	503	41
Maulvi Ganj	95	40	347	41	442	81
Narhi	323	100	465	100	788	200
Nishat Ganj	486	205	490	83	976	288
Sringar Nagar	233	190	249	27	482	217
All Wards	2495	991	2415	500	4910	1491

Concept of Migration Used

Generally a person is considered as migrant on the basis of his place of birth or his last residence. According to the Census of India, a person is treated as migrant if he was born outside the place of enumeration or his place of enumeration was other than his place of immediate last residence. In the context of present study the migrants are identified with respect to their place of birth. In other words, the concept of migrants in our study relates with the migration by native place.

Let us now examine the implications of in-migration process and growth of urbanisation of the Lucknow, trends of migration and changes in the composition of urbanisation, population size and the participation pattern of in-migrant and non-migrant workforce in the employment during last decade. As per 1981 Census, the population of Lucknow was around 10.08 lakhs and is experienced with the annual increase of population at the rate of 3.43 per cent during the period 1951 and 1981. However, the annual growth rate of population between 1971 and 1981 has gone down (2.30 per cent) significantly.

Composition of Workers

Reviewing the concentration pattern of workers throughout the last three Census years, i.e., 1961, 1971 and 1981, the analysis reveals that in all the Census years the workers in the city were mainly concentrated in the service sectors

Table 1.2 : Distribution of Workers According to Industrial Categories.

Industrial Category	1961	1971	1981
Cultivators	3232(100.0) (1.58)	3826(118.37) (1.68)	2495(77.19) (0.89)
Agricultural Labours	505(100.0) (0.25)	2764(547.32) (1.21)	3977(787.52) (1.42)
Mining, Quarring, Live- stocks, Forestry, Fish- ing, Hunting, Planta- tion, Orchards, etc.	1240(100.0) (0.60)	1622(130.80) (0.71)	2849(229.75) (1.02)
Manufacturing (House- holds)	6534(100.0) (3.19)	10128(155.00) (4.46)	14699(224.96) (5.26)
Manufacturing (Non- Households)	41819(100.0) (20.47)	36908(88.25) (16.28)	42252(101.03) (15.12)
Construction	7297(100.0) (3.57)	3475(47.62) (1.53)	5162(70.74) (1.84)
Trade and Commerce	35244(100.0) (17.25)	42531(120.67) (1.11)	45892(130.21) (16.43)
Transport, Storage and Communication	24263(100.0) (11.87)	31449(129.61) (13.87)	35746(147.32) (12.79)
Other Services	84105(100.0) (41.17)	93914(111.66) (44.44)	126223(150.07) (45.19)
Total Workers	204239(100.0) (100.00)	226617(110.95) (100.00)	279295(136.74) (100.00)

Source : General Population Tables of Uttar Pradesh of Particular Years.

followed by trade and commerce, and manufacturing and repairing activities while very small proportion of them are registered engaged in the agricultural and the activities related to agriculture. Thus it seems that the process of urbanisation of the city is /mainly influenced by the manufacturing and trading activities and the activities providing services to these activities, however, the agricultural sector has little or not any effect

on it. Further the analysis reveals that the concentration of workers in almost the industrial sectors has been increased significantly between 1971 and 1981, however, between 1961 and 1971 a marked decline in the index of workers was revealed in the construction activity (Table 1.2).

Further, assessing the contribution of migration in the growth and changes incurred in the pattern of urbanisation of the city, we find that as per 1981 census the proportion of migrant population in the population of city was around 27 per cent while it was relatively at higher as per 1971 census (33.26 per cent). And also the population of non-migrants has increased significantly at higher proportion (33.74 per cent) as compared to migrants (1.53 per cent) (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 : Population of Migrants and Non-Migrants.

Population	1971	1981	Per cent increase
Migrants	272360 (33.36)	276518 (27.44)	1.53
Non-Migrants	546632 (66.64)	731086 (72.56)	33.74
Total	818992(100.00)	1007604(100.00)	23.03

Source : 1. Census of India, 1971, Series 21, Uttar Pradesh, Part II-D(1) Migration Tables.

2. Census of India, 1981, Series 22, Uttar Pradesh, Part V (A&B).

Thus it can be argued that the experienced increasing trend of urbanisation is witnessed mainly the result of natural increase of population in the city.

Composition of Migrants and Non-Migrants in Employment

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For measuring the participation of migrant and non-migrant workers in different industrial categories of employment the analysis is based on 1971 census data only. However, we tried to analyse the data for 1981 census year also but the data available in this census year is not found comparable to the census year 1971. It is due to the reason that the actual number of migrant workers as reported by 1981 (61050) are at much lower order than in the census year 1971 (107490).

Keeping in view the proportion of migrant and non-migrant workers in different sector of employment as recorded by 1971 census, it revealed that the proportions of migrant workers are comparatively higher than non-migrants in the transport, storage and communication (58.03 per cent) followed by service sector (57.75 per cent) while in remaining industrial categories their proportions are ranging from 21 per cent to 42 per cent. Further, the analysis reveals that about one-half of the migrants ^{found} have the employment opportunities in service sector and equal proportion of them (17 per cent) in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication while smallest proportion of them (less than 1 per cent) in agriculture and agriculture related activities (Table 1.4). Further, a sizeable proportion of both migrants as well as non-migrants are engaged in informal sector activities in the city, and in all the informal sector is providing employment opportunities to

about 72 per cent of the workers.³⁶

**Table 1.4 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Workers
According to Industrial Categories in 1971.**

Industrial Category	Total	Migrants	Non-Migrants
Cultivators	3826 (100.00)	820 (0.76) (21.43)	3006 (2.52) (78.57)
Agricultural Labours	2764 (100.00)	680 (0.63) (24.60)	2084 (1.75) (75.40)
Mining, Quarrying, Live- stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards, etc.	1622 (100.00)	631 (0.58) (38.90)	991 (0.83) (61.10)
Manufacturing (House- holds)	10128 (100.00)	2430 (2.26) (23.99)	7698 (6.46) (76.01)
Manufacturing (Non- Households)	36908 (100.00)	11685 (10.85) (31.66)	25223 (21.17) (68.34)
Construction	3475 (100.00)	1220 (1.13) (35.11)	2255 (1.89) (64.75)
Trade and Commerce	42531 (100.00)	18000 (16.75) (42.32)	24531 (20.59) (57.68)
Transport, Storage and Communication	31449 (100.00)	18250 (16.98) (58.03)	13199 (11.08) (41.97)
Other Services	93914 (100.00)	53765 (50.00) (57.25)	40149 (33.70) (42.75)
All Workers	226617 (100.00)	107490 (100.0) (47.43)	119127 (100.0) (52.57)

Source : 1. Census of India, 1971, Series 21, Uttar Pradesh, Part II-D(1), Migration Table.
2. Census of India, 1971, Uttar Pradesh, Part-II-1, General Population Tables.

³⁶Singh, Y.P., Unorganised Sector and Migration in Lucknow City, Working Paper No.76, GIDS, Lucknow, 1985.

In sum, migrants are mainly observed in the less productive enterprises thereby contributing less to overall economic productivity than the non-migrants. The variation in the duration of residence in the city and the educational attainments among migrants and non-migrants could be the explanatory variables effecting differences in their concentration in different industrial sectors of employment.

Reasons for Migration

Objective reasons for migration indicate the status of migration at the time of his arrival in the city, and are useful not only for identifying labour migrants from dependent migrants but also for distinguishing the magnitude and motivations of the migration. As per 1981 census the main reason for migration of people into the city was related for seeking employment (26.51 per cent) followed by family movements (25.61 per cent) and marriage (23.69 per cent) while the

Table 1.5 : Distribution of Migrants by Reasons of Migration in 1981.

Reasons for migration	Numbers	Percentage
Employment	73,311	26.51
Education	20,947	7.58
Family moved	70,821	25.61
Marriage	65,494	23.69
Others	45,945	16.62
All Migrants	2,76,518	100.00

Source : Census of India, 1981, Series 22, Uttar Pradesh, Part - V (A&B).

migration motivated with education is reported by around 8 per cent of the in-migrants. Thus, it appeared that the migration into the city is mainly motivated by economic reasons.

Looking out the levels of education among in-migrants as per 1981 census (Table 1.6) the analysis reveals that the highest proportion of the in-migrants were illiterates (30.57 per cent) followed by below matric (28.54 per cent), below graduates (22 per cent) while around 16 per cent and 3 per cent of them were reported respectively with graduation and technical levels of education.

Table 1.6 : Distribution of Migrants by Their Level of Education (in 1981).

Level of Education	Numbers	Percentage
Illiterates	84,526	30.57
Below Matric	78,916	28.54
Below Graduation	60,807	21.99
Technical Diploma/Certificates	2,877	1.04
Graduates and Post-Graduates	43,081	15.58
Technical Degree or Diploma Equivalent to Post-Graduation	6,309	2.28
All Migrants	2,76,518	100.00

Source : Census of India, 1981, Series 22, Uttar Pradesh, Part-V (A&B).

Thus, considering the overall pattern and nature of migration into the city we observed that the in-migration of people is making relatively smaller contribution than the natural

increase to the total growth of urbanisation of the city, as the proportion as well as growth rate of in-migrants is relatively much smaller than the non-migrants. On the other hand, the migrants are mainly employed in territory sector while in more productive activities like manufacturing, the proportion of non-migrants is significantly higher than the non-migrants. Further, the main reason for migration of people was motivated by economic in consideration and more than one-half the migrants had little or no education at the time of their migration into the city.

CHAPTER II

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants and Non-Migrants

Generally migration has been viewed as an important aspect for meeting the increasing demands for different categories of unskilled and skilled manpower in the process of economic development and growth in urban areas. Further, migrants in urban areas are recognised to be more resourceful, economically active, possessing better level of education, technical skills and productive efficiency. Therefore, the contribution of migrants in the process of economic growth in urban areas is stressed to be notably higher than the non-migrants or local residence. However, there are certain limitations involved in the process of migration. As, it has been well recognised ^{that} the overwhelming trend of migration in urban areas, particularly in larger cities, has created problems related to under-employment, unemployment and burden on the available social and economic infrastructural facilities. In all, its impact on the urban areas largely depends on the nature and motivations of migration intended and the basic characteristics of migrants.

In this chapter we, therefore, attempt to examine the socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants and their households as well as the differences existing between them in certain aspects.

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

I.1 Religion and Caste

Among the various groups of classified religions by us, the proportion of Hindu households is found to be highest and about equal level in the case of migrant as well as non-migrant households. Further, of the remaining households a majority of migrant households are seen to belong to Sikh (13 per cent) community followed by Muslim (7 per cent) and about 3 per cent to Christian and other religions. However, among the non-migrant households, a highest proportion of them belong to Muslim (20 per cent) followed by Sikh (3 per cent) and equal proportion each to Christian and other religions (0.2 per cent). Further, of the total sample households, a highest proportion of both migrant as well as non-migrant households is in the group of general castes, however, the proportion is significantly higher in the case of migrants (90.41 per cent) as compared to non-migrants (70.80 per cent). In the caste group of Scheduled Caste/Tribes as well as backwards the proportion of non-migrant households is, however, significantly higher (19 per cent and 10 per cent respectively) as compared to migrant households (8 per cent and 2 per cent respectively) (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 : Distribution of Sample Households by Caste and Religion.

Religion/ Caste	Migrants				Non-Migrants			
	SC/ST	Back- ward	General	Total	SC/ST	Back- ward	General	Total
Hindu	60	14	685	759 (76.58)	90	47	247	384 (76.80)
Muslim	-	-	70	70 (7.06)	7	1	90	98 (19.60)
Sikh	-	2	131	133 (13.42)	-	-	16	16 (3.20)
Christian	2	1	10	13 (1.31)	-	1	-	1 (0.20)
Others	15	-	1	16 (1.61)	-	-	1	1 (0.20)
All Groups	77 (7.87)	17 (1.71)	897 (90.41)	991 (100.00)	97 (19.40)	49 (9.80)	354 (70.80)	500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of total migrant and non-migrant sample households.

I.2 Family Size and Dependency

The analysis reveals that the average family size in our sample households is consisted^{of} 5.23 members. It is marginally higher in case of non-migrant (5.41 members) as compared to migrant (5.14 members) households. Further the dependents per working family member in the sample households are registered to be 3.62 members. The dependents per working female member are notably much higher than their male counterpart in case of both migrant as well as non-migrant households, but in non-migrant households the figure of dependency ratio for males and females is pointed out to be much higher (2.97 and 30.54

Table 2.2 : Family Members by Sex and Relation with Head

Relation with Head	(Number)									
	All Family Members									
	Migrant			Non-Migrant			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Own family Members	2612 (97.43)	2266 (98.91)	4878 (95.75)	1471 (98.73)	1161 (95.63)	2632 (97.33)	4083 (97.89)	3427 (94.48)	7510 (96.30)	
Other than family members	69 (2.57)	147 (6.09)	216 (4.25)	19 (1.27)	53 (4.37)	72 (2.67)	88 (2.11)	200 (5.52)	288 (4.70)	
Total	2681 (100.0)	2413 (100.0)	5094 (100.0)	1490 (100.0)	1214 (100.0)	2704 (100.0)	4171 (100.0)	3627 (100.0)	7798 (100.0)	
Average Family Size	-	-	5.14	-	-	5.41	-	-	5.23	
Dependency Ratio	2.97	30.54	5.19	1.35	16.40	2.30	2.08	23.70	3.62	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

respectively) than their counterparts in non-migrant group of households (1.35 and 16.40 respectively). In totality the dependents per working family member are estimated to be 5.19 members in migrant households as against 2.30 members in non-migrant households (Table 2.2).

I.3 Sex Composition

An assessment of the data pertaining to sex composition shows that the proportion of male population is slightly higher (53.49 per cent) than the female population (46.51 per cent) among the sample households in the city. However, the ratio of males over the females is significantly higher in case of non-migrant than the migrant households. Further, grouping the family members into two categories - those that are directly related to the respondent and those reported as friends/relatives and others are considered as other than family members - the analysis revealed that the proportion of latter group in the family size is very low both in the migrant (4.25 per cent) and the non-migrant (2.67 per cent) households. However, the proportion of females in the family size is reported to be smaller for own family members and higher for other than own family members in the case of both migrant as well as non-migrant households (Table 2.2).

I.4 Marital Status

Wider disparities are appeared existed in the proportion

of married and unmarried family members between the migrant and non-migrant sample households. The proportion of married family members in the non-migrant households is almost equal to the unmarried members in the migrant households. And, the proportion reported to be divorced or separated is found 3 per cent in migrant households as against 5 per cent in non-migrant households. On the other hand, looking into the situation of marital status of different sex group of population, we found that among the married population, the proportion of women is higher in the migrant households as compared to non-migrant households, and also to their male counterparts while the proportion of unmarried women is registered smaller than their men family members both in migrant as well as non-migrant group of households.

Table 2.3 : Family Members by Sex and Marital Status.

Marital Status	Migrants			Non-Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Married	664	824	1488 (29.21)	1013	810	1823 (67.41)
Unmarried	1973	1472	3445 (67.62)	426	315	741 (27.40)
Widow	37	100	137 (2.68)	50	87	137 (5.06)
Divorced/ Separated	7	17	24 (0.47)	1	2	3 (0.11)
Total	2681 (52.64)	2413 (47.36)	5094 (100.0)	1490 (55.10)	1214 (44.90)	2704 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of total.

I.5 Level of Education

An analysis on educational characteristics indicate that about 81 per cent of the population in the sample households consisting of about 71 per cent in non-migrant and 86 per cent in migrant households have less than secondary level of education, and also, the proportion of illiterates and literates (below primary level of education) population in the migrant households (30 per cent) is comparably higher than in the non-migrant households (18 per cent). However, in the educational groups of above graduation levels the proportions of latter group are comparatively higher than the former one. Thus, it seems that the educational levels among the members of non-migrant households is significantly better than the migrant households. Further, the disparities are also existing in the educational levels between different sex among the migrant and non-migrant households. In totality, the male population having below secondary level of education is found to be around 77 per cent as against of 85 per cent females, the corresponding figures for migrant households are reported to be 86 per cent and 88 per cent as against of 62 per cent and 82 per cent for non-migrant households. Further, in the educational groups of above middle levels, the proportions of female population in both migrant as well as non-migrant households are comparably at lower order than their male counterpart, but, the differences among females are significantly higher than the male between these two groups of households (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4 : Distribution of Family Members by Sex and Level of Education.

Level of Education	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
	Male	Female Total	Male	Female Total	Male	Female Total
Illiterate	603 (22.40)	772 1375 (31.99)(26.99)	147 (9.87)	280 427 (23.06)(15.79)	750 (17.98)	1052 1802 (29.00)(23.10)
Literate	64 (2.39)	68 132 (2.81)(2.59)	31 (2.08)	34 65 (2.80)(2.40)	95 (2.28)	102 197 (2.81)(2.52)
Primary	596 (22.23)	531 1127 (22.01)(22.12)	147 (9.87)	178 325 (14.66)(12.01)	743 (17.81)	709 1452 (19.55)(18.63)
Middle	390 (14.55)	288 678 (11.94)(13.30)	145 (9.73)	176 321 (14.50)(11.87)	535 (12.83)	464 999 (12.79)(12.81)
Secondary	636 (23.72)	461 1097 (19.10)(21.53)	453 (30.40)	329 782 (27.10)(28.92)	1089 (26.11)	790 1879 (21.78)(24.09)
Graduates	232 (8.65)	178 410 (7.38)(8.04)	264 (17.72)	117 381 (9.64)(14.09)	496 (11.89)	395 791 (8.13)(10.14)
Post-Graduates	63 (2.34)	72 135 (2.98)(2.65)	106 (7.11)	64 170 (5.27)(6.28)	169 (4.05)	136 305 (3.75)(3.91)
Technical/ Professionals	97 (3.62)	43 140 (1.78)(2.74)	197 (13.22)	36 233 (2.97)(8.61)	294 (7.05)	99 393 (2.72)(5.03)
All Levels	2681 (100.0)	2413 5094 (100.0)(100.0)	1490 (100.0)	1214 2704 (100.0)(100.0)	4171 (100.0)	3627 7798 (100.0)(100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

I.6 Age

An analysis pertaining to age composition of family members reveals that a majority of them (63 per cent) consisting of 55 per cent migrant and 79 per cent non-migrant family members are in the working age groups of 15 to 60 years. However, the proportion of children with below 15 years age groups is significantly much higher in the migrant households (42 per cent) than in the non-migrant households (13 per cent) but, the proportion of population indicated to be at retirement age group of more than 60 years is more than two-folds higher in the latter groups of households than in the former one. Further, we find extremely much higher variations existing among the male and female population in different age groups between these two groups of households. In the working age group the percentage of male and female population in non-migrant households is appeared to be 80 and 78 respectively while in migrant households these figures account 55 each for male as well as female population. Further, between these two groups of households the differences in the proportions of population in below 15 years are comparatively higher in case of males than the females (Table 2.5).

I.7 Activity Status

Distributing the covered population of sample households according to their type and kind of activity in which they are solely engaged in the city, we find a majority of them

Table 2.5 : Distribution of Family Members by Sex and Age.

Age Group (in years)	Migrants			Non-Migrants			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Below 15	1131 (42.19)	1009 (41.82)	2140 (42.01)	165 (11.07)	184 (15.16)	349 (12.91)	1296 (31.47)	1193 (32.89)
15 - 25	727 (27.12)	709 (25.24)	1334 (26.18)	201 (13.40)	182 (14.99)	383 (14.16)	928 (22.25)	791 (21.81)
25 - 60	745 (27.78)	715 (29.63)	1460 (28.66)	1000 (67.11)	756 (62.27)	1756 (64.94)	1745 (41.84)	1471 (40.56)
60 & above	78 (2.91)	92 (3.40)	160 (3.14)	124 (8.32)	92 (7.58)	216 (7.98)	202 (4.84)	174 (4.80)
All Groups	2681 (100.0)	2413 (100.0)	5094 (100.0)	1490 (100.0)	1214 (100.0)	2704 (100.0)	4171 (100.0)	3627 (100.0)
							4171 (100.0)	3627 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

are student (33 per cent) followed by actively employed in some economic activities (28 per cent), while 23 per cent are reported to be house-wives and 3 per cent unemployed. Of the total population of different groups of households, the population engaged in employment is much higher in the non-migrant households (43 per cent) as compared to migrant households (19 per cent) while the proportion of population facing the conditions of unemployment is recorded to be significantly higher in the latter groups (3.35 per cent) than the former groups of households (1.03 per cent). The proportion of students in migrant households is more than two-folds higher (41 per cent) than in the non-migrant households (19 per cent). Further, the proportion of males engaged in employment is considered to be 34 per cent from migrant households as against of 74 per cent from non-migrant households and the proportions of females in employment account 3.27 per cent and 6.10 per cent respectively from these two groups of households. Further the proportions of unemployed males as well as females are observed higher in the migrant households than in the non-migrant households, however, the differences are followed to be at higher order among men as compared to women. Thus it appears that these higher levels of differences represented in favour of non-migrant households in terms of the proportion of population engaged in employment are the results that a much lower proportion of population from non-migrant households than the migrant households is reported to be as students (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 : Distribution of Family Members by Activity Status

Activity Status	Migrants		Non-Migrants		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Students/Child	1172 (43.72)	915 (37.92)	2087 (40.96)	268 (17.99)	234 (19.23)	502 (18.56)
Housekeeping	34 (1.27)	965 (39.99)	999 (19.61)	6 (0.40)	786 (64.74)	792 (29.28)
Working	90 (33.61)	79 (3.27)	980 (19.26)	1097 (73.62)	74 (6.10)	1171 (43.30)
Unemployed	135 (5.04)	36 (1.49)	171 (3.35)	22 (1.48)	6 (0.49)	28 (1.03)
Others	439 (16.37)	418 (17.32)	857 (16.82)	97 (6.51)	114 (9.39)	211 (7.80)
All Members	2681 (100.0)	2413 (100.0)	5094 (100.0)	1490 (400.0)	1214 (100.0)	2704 (100.0)
					4171 (100.0)	3627 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

I.8 Status of Employment and Levels of Earnings

Analysing the status of employment of family member in which they are employed in the city, it is observed that a majority of them are employed in paid jobs as employee (61.27 per cent) followed by as independent worker classified as own account type of work in the informal sector activities while only 3 per cent of them as employer of the small establishments. Further, similar kind of situation is emerging in the status of employment of the working population of both migrant and non-migrant groups of households. However, the workers reported to be employed as employee are significantly higher from the non-migrant households (50 per cent) whereas the proportions of population working as self-employed and employer are reported to be higher from the latter group of households. Thus, over and above, it appears that the opportunities of employment in paid jobs which are known to be more remunerative than the other jobs are mainly available to the non-migrant population while the population belonging to migrant households have lesser chances to join these jobs therefore, the equal proportion of population from these households is forcibly confined in own account activities in informal sector. Even, among the population of migrant households those have found employment opportunities in paid jobs are indicated to be getting lower amount of earnings as compared to the similarly placed population from non-migrant

households. However, the highest differentials in the levels of earnings in favour of natives are found among the employers and lowest in the own account activities. In all the average earnings of the migrants (Rs.301) are registered to be at lower order as compared to non-migrants (Rs.770) (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7 : Distribution of Working Family Members by their Status of Employment and Average Monthly Earnings.

Status of employment	(Earnings in Rs.)					
	Migrants		Non-Migrants		Total	
	No. of workers	Average monthly earnings	No. of workers	Average monthly earnings	No. of workers	Average monthly earnings
Employee	488 (49.79)	901.53	830 (70.87)	1389.09	1318 (61.27)	1208.56
Employer	36 (3.67)	988.89	31 (2.66)	1487.16	67 (3.11)	1219.42
Own Account	456 (46.54)	611.13	310 (26.47)	1046.97	766 (35.62)	787.51
All Workers	980 (100.0)	769.61	1171 (100.0)	1301.12	2151 (100.0)	1058.96

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

I.9 Sector of Employment and Earnings

In our sample, a highest percentage of workers are confined in the service sector (43 per cent) followed by transport, storage and communication (25 per cent), manufacturing (14 per cent), trade and commerce (12 per cent) while only 3 per cent in construction activities and only around 1 per cent in agriculture and agriculture related activities. The proportion

Table 2.8 : Distribution of Working Family Members by Sector of Employment and Average Monthly Earnings.

(Average Monthly Earnings in Rs)

Sector of Employment	Migrants		Non-Migrants		Total	
	No. of workers	Average monthly earnings	No. of workers	Average monthly earnings	No. of workers	Average monthly earnings
Agriculture	7 (0.71)	621 (80.64)	10 (0.85)	1185 (91.08)	17 (0.79)	953 (89.99)
Animal Husbandary	2 (0.20)	850 (110.38)	7 (0.59)	1086 (83.47)	9 (0.41)	1034 (97.63)
Mining of Quarring	3 (0.30)	750 (97.40)	-	-	3 (0.13)	750 (70.82)
Manufacturing (Non-Households)	108 (11.02)	755 (98.05)	134 (11.44)	1474 (113.29)	242 (11.25)	1153 (108.87)
Manufacturing (Households)	43 (4.38)	616 (80.00)	25 (2.13)	1044 (80.24)	68 (3.16)	773 (72.99)
Construction	43 (4.38)	435 (56.49)	25 (2.13)	1021 (78.47)	68 (3.16)	650 (61.37)
Trade and Commerce	91 (9.29)	879 (114.16)	168 (14.35)	1215 (93.37)	259 (12.04)	1097 (103.58)
Transport, Storage & Communication	316 (32.24)	758 (98.44)	234 (19.98)	1217 (93.54)	550 (25.56)	953 (89.99)
Personal Services	101 (10.30)	514 (66.75)	97 (8.28)	863 (66.33)	198 (9.20)	685 (64.68)
Other Services	266 (27.14)	931 (120.90)	471 (40.22)	1449 (113.37)	737 (34.26)	926 (97.44)
All Sectors	980 (100.0)	770 (100.0)	1171 (100.0)	1301 (100.0)	2151 (100.0)	1059 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

of workers engaged in different sectors of employment are also revealed at similar pattern in case of migrant as well as native population. However, in the service and trade and commerce the proportions of non-migrant workers are relatively higher (48 per cent and 14 per cent respectively) as compared

to workers of migrant households (37 per cent and 9 per cent respectively) and, in remaining economic sectors the proportions of workers of latter group of households are leading to the workers of former group of households. Further, the average earnings in all the sectors of employment are recorded significantly higher in case of non-migrant workers than the workers of migrant households and, the differences in earnings are found highest in the manufacturing followed by service sector of employment. Thus, finally we observed that, in the activities with relatively higher levels of earnings in different economic sectors, the proportions of native workers are comparatively higher than the workers of migrant households (Table 2.8).

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT RESPONDENTS

II.1 Age

The analysis related to age profile shows that in totality around 89 per cent of the population consisting of 89 per cent migrants and 88 per cent non-migrants in our sample are in the actively working age group of 25-60 years while 7.56 per cent migrant and 5.60 per cent non-migrants has crossed the working age group of above 60 years but they are still working. In the age group of below 25 years the proportion of non-migrants is (6.20 per cent) two-folds higher than the migrants (3.42 per cent) (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Their Age.

Age Group (in Years)	Migrants	Non- Migrants	All
Below 15	7 (0.70)	1 (0.20)	8 (0.53)
15 - 25	27 (2.72)	30 (6.00)	57 (3.82)
25 - 60	882 (89.00)	441 (88.20)	1323 (88.73)
60 and above	75 (7.56)	28 (5.60)	103 (6.90)
Total	991 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1491 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals

II.2 Level of Education

In the sample about 65 per cent of the respondents have above secondary level of education while only 12.87 per cent population is illiterate. However, glaring differences are seen in the proportions of migrants and non-migrants at different levels of education. Among the illiterates the proportion of non-migrants is (20 per cent) more than two times higher than the migrants (9 per cent) but, in the educational group of below secondary level the proportion of non-migrants is (60 per cent) relatively higher as compared to the migrants (48 per cent). However, the migrants with above graduation levels of education are observed 42 per cent as against of only 21 per cent non-migrants. Thus it is clearly depicts that the migrants are relatively better educated as compared

to non-migrants in the city; even in the technical and higher professional levels of educational groups, the proportion of migrants is (16 per cent) more than two-folds higher than the non-migrants (7 per cent) (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Level of Education.

Level of Education	Migrants	Non-migrants	All
Illiterates	94 (9.48)	98 (19.60)	192 (12.87)
Literates	18 (1.81)	4 (0.80)	22 (1.47)
Primary	61 (6.15)	89 (17.80)	150 (10.06)
Middle	86 (8.67)	68 (13.60)	154 (10.32)
Secondary	313 (31.58)	139 (27.80)	452 (30.31)
Graduates	183 (18.46)	48 (9.60)	231 (15.49)
Post-Graduates	80 (8.07)	18 (3.60)	98 (6.57)
Technical/Professionals	156 (15.74)	36 (7.20)	192 (12.87)
All Levels	991 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1491 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of row totals.

Overall, we observed that the extent of differences are prevailing in the basic characteristics of migrant and non-migrant households and also between migrant and non-migrant respondents in the city. As the family size of migrants is found to be smaller than the non-migrants, however, the dependency of family members upon their working population is two-folds higher in the former groups of households as compared to latter one. And the sex ratio in non-migrant households is revealed significantly higher than in the

migrant households. Further, the proportions of well educated population having above secondary level of education are observed higher in the non-migrant households as compared to migrant households, however, the proportion of population currently availing educational systems is pronounced higher from the latter group of households than the former one. Due to higher proportion of population reported as students in the migrant households the proportion of working population from these households is comparatively smaller than in the case of non-migrant households. Significant levels of disparities also appear in the pattern of employment and earning distribution between these two groups of family members. Equal proportion of family members from migrant households are found engaged in own account activities in informal sector economies and in paid jobs, however, over 70 per cent of non-migrant family members are alone employed in paid jobs only. And also the average earnings of non-migrant family members are comparatively much higher than the migrant family members in different status and sectors of employment.

Further, looking out the individual characteristics of migrant and non-migrant respondents we found about three-fourths of the respondents from each group of households are in the active working groups. However, in the educational groups of higher levels the proportion of migrants is comparatively much higher than the non-migrants. Also the overall literacy rate is found higher in favour of migrants.

CHAPTER III

Employment and Earning Profiles

In the preceding chapter it was observed that the migrants are relatively well educated than the non-migrants in the sample city. With these findings the expectations are that the migrants would be obviously well placed than the non-migrants in different status and levels of employment avenues. Moreover, the present chapter endeavours to examine a number of questions related to the pace and extent to which differentials are existing between migrants and non-migrants in the availability pattern of different status and levels of employment and earning opportunities in different economic sectors, segmentation and mobility pattern of workers into different jobs, levels and changes in the earning profiles over a period of working career and at different age groups and at different educational levels.

III.1 Sectoral Distribution of Workers and Levels of Earnings.

Keeping into consideration the distribution of 991 migrant and 500 non-migrant workers employed in different economic sectors the analysis reveals that a majority of both migrant (82.02 per cent) as well as non-migrant (79.20 per cent) groups of workers are heavily concentrated in tertiary sector while only 16 per cent from former and 20 per cent from latter group

are employed in secondary sector and a marginal proportion (1.00 per cent) of them from each group are engaged in primary sector. Among the workers employed in different economic sectors the average earnings of workers are highest of those employed in non-household manufacturing sector (Rs.1290) followed by transport, storage and communication (Rs.1158) and services (Rs.1154). In these sectors together 65.57 per cent of the migrants as against of 58.80 per cent non-migrants are

Table 3.1 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Sector of Employment and Monthly Earnings.

(Average monthly earnings in Rs.)

Sector of Employment	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
	Numbers	Av. earnings	Numbers	Av. earnings	Numbers	Av. earnings
Agriculture	6 (0.60)	641	4 (0.80)	575	10 (0.67)	615
Animal Husbandary	7 (0.70)	1086	2 (0.40)	1700	9 (0.60)	1222
Manufacturing (Non-Household)	124 (12.51)	1502	73 (14.60)	930	197 (13.21)	1290
Manufacturing (Household)	41 (4.13)	1186	25 (5.00)	766	66 (4.42)	958
Construction	24 (2.42)	1030	33 (6.60)	407	57 (3.82)	649
Transport, Storage and Communications	149 (15.03)	1248	56 (11.20)	916	205 (13.74)	1158
Trade and Commerce	192 (19.37)	1329	133 (26.60)	1112	325 (21.79)	1240
Personal Services	71 (7.16)	993	27 (5.40)	817	98 (6.57)	945
Other Services	377 (38.04)	1564	147 (29.40)	1027	524 (35.14)	1154
All Sectors	991 (100.0)	1396	500 (100.0)	962	1491 (100.0)	962

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals

employed. However, in lowest paid jobs available in agriculture related activities and construction site, the proportion of non-migrants (7.8 per cent) is estimated to be about two-folds higher than the case of migrants (3.7 per cent). Thus it is well evident with the analysis that the migrants are well placed than the non-migrants in the identified better status and more rewarding levels of employment opportunities available in the city. And, also the average earnings of migrants are significantly much higher (Rs.1396) as compared to non-migrants (Rs.962) (Table 3.1). The highest differences in earnings in favour of migrants are observed in the construction work (152 per cent) followed by non-household manufacturing sector (61.51 per cent) and services (53.18 per cent), however, the earnings in favour of non-migrants are found (57 per cent) higher only in the animal husbandry sector.

III.2 Mobility into Jobs by Age

The mobility pattern of workers into different jobs in the city is examined keeping into account the frequencies of changing the jobs carried out by them during their working period. An analysis reveals that the changing frequencies of jobs of migrants as well as non-migrants are significantly related with their age groups. Further, we found a majority of (75.65 per cent) workers, consisting of 72 per cent migrants and 82 per cent non-migrants have not changed any job while the second majority of both migrant (23.51 per cent) as well as (15.20 per cent) non-migrant group of workers have changed

Table 3.2 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Age and Number of Job Changed

Age Groups (in Years)	Migrants				Non-Migrants							
	Nil	One	Two	Three	Total	Av. No. of Jobs changed	Nil	One	Two	Three	Total	Av. No. of Jobs changed
Below 20	18 (100.0)	-	-	-	18 (100.0)	-	9 (81.81)	2 (18.19)	-	-	11 (100.0)	0.7
20 - 25	16 (76.19)	4 (19.04)	1 (4.76)	-	21 (100.0)	0.3	25 (96.15)	1 (3.85)	-	-	26 (100.0)	0.1
25 - 30	48 (81.35)	11 (18.64)	-	-	59 (100.0)	0.2	46 (83.64)	6 (10.90)	2 (3.64)	1 (1.82)	55 (100.0)	0.3
30 - 35	86 (80.37)	16 (14.95)	5 (4.67)	-	107 (100.0)	0.2	64 (81.01)	13 (16.45)	1 (1.26)	1 (1.26)	79 (100.0)	0.2
35 - 40	119 (76.28)	31 (19.87)	5 (3.20)	1 (0.64)	156 (100.0)	0.3	56 (75.67)	16 (21.62)	1 (1.35)	1 (1.35)	74 (100.0)	0.3
40 - 45	193 (75.98)	55 (21.65)	4 (1.57)	2 (0.78)	254 (100.0)	0.3	93 (82.30)	18 (15.92)	1 (0.88)	1 (0.88)	113 (100.0)	0.2
45 - 50	47 (71.21)	15 (22.72)	3 (4.54)	1 (1.51)	66 (100.0)	0.4	19 (79.16)	5 (20.84)	-	-	24 (100.0)	0.2
50 and above	189 (60.96)	101 (32.58)	14 (4.51)	6 (1.93)	310 (100.0)	0.5	100 (84.74)	15 (12.71)	2 (1.69)	1 (0.86)	118 (100.0)	0.2
ALL GROUPS	716 (72.25)	233 (23.51)	32 (3.22)	10 (1.00)	991 (100.0)	0.3	412 (82.40)	76 (15.20)	7 (1.40)	5 (1.00)	500 (100.0)	0.2

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

atleast one job each. But only a smaller proportion of the workers from each group (4.22 per cent migrant and 2.40 per cent non-migrant) have changed more than two jobs in the city. In all the average numbers of job changed by migrants are found comparatively much higher than the non-migrants (Table 3.2). This is primarily due to the fact that at arrival of migrants in the city they generally think over their means of survival and accept any status and level of employment avenues which is available them at first instance. It has also been accepted that initially the migrants do not get the employment opportunities as suited to their qualifications and they join in low paid occupations of employment. Due to dis-satisfaction with the first available jobs they immediately leave this job as soon as the better paid jobs are available to them, while the non-migrants have not to pass through such types of circumstances because of their being local residents.

III.3 Mobility into Jobs by Level of Education

Further, keeping into consideration the pattern of changing jobs of workers having different levels of educational standards, an analysis reveals that the tendency of changing jobs is relatively higher among the workers with below secondary level of education in case of migrant as well as non-migrant groups. However, the proportion of workers who did not change the job from these educational groups is

Table 3.3 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Frequency of Job Changes and Levels of Education.

Levels of Education	Migrants					Av. No. of job changed	Non-Migrants					Total Av. No. of Job changed
	Nil	One	Two	Three	Total		Nil	One	Two	Three	Total	
Illiterates	56 (59.59)	31 (32.97)	5 (5.32)	2 (2.12)	94 (100.0)	0.5	85 (86.74)	11 (11.22)	1 (1.02)	1 (1.02)	98 (100.0)	0.2
Literates	13 (72.23)	4 (22.22)	1 (5.55)	-	18 (100.0)	0.3	4 (100.0)	-	-	-	4 (100.0)	-
Primary	42 (68.86)	17 (27.86)	2 (3.28)	-	61 (100.0)	0.4	75 (84.27)	9 (10.11)	3 (3.37)	2 (2.25)	89 (100.0)	0.2
Middle	50 (58.15)	33 (38.37)	1 (1.16)	2 (2.32)	86 (100.0)	0.6	57 (83.82)	9 (13.24)	2 (2.94)	-	68 (100.0)	0.2
Secondary	231 (73.80)	70 (22.38)	10 (3.19)	2 (0.63)	313 (100.0)	0.3	107 (76.98)	29 (20.36)	1 (0.72)	2 (1.44)	139 (100.0)	0.3
Graduates	140 (76.50)	35 (19.13)	6 (3.28)	2 (1.09)	183 (100.0)	0.3	40 (83.33)	8 (16.67)	-	-	48 (100.0)	0.2
Post-Graduates	63 (78.75)	16 (20.00)	1 (1.25)	-	80 (100.0)	0.2	16 (88.89)	2 (11.11)	-	-	18 (100.0)	0.1
Technical/ Professional	121 (77.56)	27 (17.31)	6 (3.85)	2 (1.28)	156 (100.0)	0.3	28 (77.78)	8 (22.22)	-	-	36 (100.0)	0.2
All Levels	716 (72.25)	233 (23.51)	32 (3.23)	10 (1.01)	991 (100.0)	0.3	412 (82.40)	76 (15.20)	7 (1.40)	5 (1.00)	500 (100.00)	0.2

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

recorded higher for non-migrants (82 per cent) as compared to migrants (69 per cent), but among the workers reported to have changed more than two jobs during their working career are registered comparatively at higher order in the case of latter (4.37 per cent) than the former (30.00 per cent) group (Table 3.3). Further, in the educational groups of above graduation levels, the proportions of workers who reported that they did not change any job and remained engaged in the first job are found ranging lowest from 77 per cent to highest at 79 per cent in case of migrants while these figures for non-migrants are ranging from 78 per cent to 89 per cent; while among the workers who changed more than two jobs are seen only in the group of migrants. Thus, we come to the conclusion that due to greater occupational choices in different economic sectors for favour of relatively less educated workers the tendency of changing jobs is found higher among them as compared to highly educated workers which have the employment opportunities in limited numbers of selected occupations.

III.4 Earning Profiles by Age

It has been universally recognised that the earnings of individuals increase with the increase of their level of education and age groups. Taking age as the proxy variable we also find a similar kind of picture emerging in the age-earning profiles of both migrant as well as non-migrant workers, covered in our sample.

Table 3.4 (a) : Average Earning of Migrant Workers by Age

(Earning in Rs.)

Age Groups (in Years)	Number of Migrant in Different Earning Groups										2500 & Total Average earnings (Rs.)
	Below 500	500-600	600-800	800-1000	1000-1250	1250-1500	1500-2000	2000-2500	2500 above		
Below 20	4 (22.22)	4 (22.22)	4 (22.22)	2 (11.11)	-	-	4 (22.22)	-	-	18 (100.0)	862.25 (100.00)
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	5 (23.81)	3 (14.29)	7 (33.33)	5 (23.81)	1 (4.76)	21 (100.0)	1752.13 (203.20)
25 - 30	1 (1.69)	2 (3.39)	1 (1.69)	2 (3.39)	21 (35.59)	13 (22.03)	8 (13.56)	9 (15.25)	2 (3.39)	59 (100.0)	1403.75 (162.80)
30 - 35	-	4 (3.74)	3 (2.80)	4 (3.74)	40 (37.38)	15 (14.02)	18 (16.82)	22 (20.56)	1 (0.93)	107 (100.0)	1429.69 (165.81)
35 - 40	6 (3.85)	2 (1.28)	7 (4.49)	4 (2.56)	43 (27.56)	22 (14.10)	34 (21.79)	35 (22.44)	3 (1.92)	156 (100.0)	1456.26 (168.89)
40 - 45	4 (1.57)	7 (2.76)	7 (2.76)	11 (4.33)	77 (30.31)	56 (22.05)	51 (20.08)	39 (15.35)	2 (0.79)	254 (100.0)	1397.44 (162.07)
45 - 50	3 (4.55)	2 (3.03)	3 (4.55)	6 (9.09)	14 (21.21)	12 (18.18)	13 (19.70)	11 (16.67)	2 (3.03)	66 (100.0)	1386.75 (160.82)
50 and above	7 (2.26)	5 (1.61)	9 (2.90)	21 (6.77)	94 (30.32)	74 (23.87)	65 (20.97)	35 (11.29)	-	310 (100.0)	1330.95 (154.36)
All Groups	25 (2.52)	26 (2.62)	34 (3.43)	50 (5.05)	294 (29.67)	195 (19.68)	200 (20.18)	156 (15.74)	11 (1.11)	991 (100.0)	1395.82

Note : 1. Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.
2. Indices of earnings at each age group are calculated by taking the earnings at lowest age group as base.

Table 3.4 (b) : Average Earnings of Non-Migrant Workers by Age

Age Groups (in Years)	Number of Workers in Different Earning Groups (Earning in Rs.)										Average Index earning of ear- nings
	Below 500	500-600	600-800	800-1000	1000-1250	1250-1500	1500-2000	2000-2500	2500 above		
Below 20	1 (9.09)	2 (18.18)	-	7 (63.64)	-	-	1 (9.09)	-	11 (100.0)	906.22	
20 - 25	5 (19.23)	3 (11.54)	-	2 (7.69)	14 (53.85)	1 (3.85)	-	1 (3.85)	26 (100.0)	906.74	
25 - 30	5 (9.09)	4 (7.27)	1 (1.82)	5 (9.09)	31 (56.36)	8 (14.55)	-	1 (1.82)	55 (100.0)	1007.79	
30 - 35	14 (17.72)	10 (12.66)	-	7 (8.86)	39 (49.37)	8 (10.13)	1 (1.27)	-	79 (100.0)	839.95	
35 - 40	11 (14.86)	5 (6.76)	1 (1.35)	1 (1.35)	47 (63.51)	8 (10.81)	-	1 (1.35)	74 (100.0)	981.53	
40 - 45	16 (14.16)	17 (15.04)	1 (0.88)	4 (3.54)	69 (61.06)	6 (5.09)	-	-	113 (100.0)	922.14	
45 - 50	6 (25.00)	3 (12.50)	1 (4.17)	2 (8.33)	6 (25.00)	4 (16.67)	-	2 (8.33)	24 (100.0)	929.89	
50 and above	16 (13.56)	16 (13.56)	-	5 (4.24)	74 (62.71)	5 (4.24)	1 (0.85)	1 (0.85)	118 (100.0)	1001.02	
All Groups	74 (14.80)	60 (12.00)	4 (0.80)	33 (6.60)	280 (56.00)	40 (8.00)	3 (0.60)	6 (1.20)	500 (100.0)	961.89	

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentages of column totals.

Constructing the indices of earnings at different age groups of workers, with their earnings at lowest age groups as a base we observed that the earning indices of migrants are consistently at higher order than the non-migrants at all age groups. And also the gaps in earnings are widening in favour of migrants while we proceed from lowest to relatively higher levels of age-groups. At the highest age group the index of earnings for migrants is found to be 44 points higher than the case of non-migrants. However, the average earnings at initial period of working life are recorded to be 5.10 per cent higher for non-migrants as compared to migrants but the earnings of migrants picked up more sharply than the non-migrants at remaining period of working career. Thus the overall assessment related to age-earning profiles of workers indicate that at initial period of joining in employment the benefits of earnings favour to native workers, however, with the increase of work experience there is a reversal in the picture and the advantage of earnings goes more sharply in favour of migrants in the city.

III.5 Earning Profiles by Level of Education

Further, an analysis pertaining to earning profiles of workers having different levels of education revealed that the earnings of both migrant as well as non-migrant workers are consistently increasing with the increase of their educational levels. The average earnings of migrants are considerably

Table 3.5 (a) : Earning Profiles of Migrant Workers by Level of Education

(Earnings in Rs.)

Level of Education	Number of Workers in Different Earning Groups										Total Average earnings
	Below 500	500-600	600-800	800-1000	1000-1500	1250-1500	1500-2000	2000-2500	2500 & above		
Illiterates	4 (4.36)	5 (5.32)	3 (3.19)	1 (1.06)	41 (43.62)	5 (5.3)	27 (28.73)	8 (8.51)	-	94 (100.0)	1015.08 (100.0)
Literates	1 (5.56)	-	-	1 (5.56)	8 (44.44)	2 (11.11)	5 (27.78)	-	1 (5.56)	18 (100.0)	132.32 (128.90)
Primary	2 (3.28)	1 (1.64)	-	-	19 (31.15)	15 (24.59)	18 (29.51)	6 (9.84)	-	61 (100.0)	1376.53 (134.29)
Middle	2 (2.33)	6 (6.98)	4 (4.65)	3 (3.49)	34 (39.53)	17 (19.77)	12 (13.95)	8 (9.30)	-	86 (100.0)	1216.79 (118.70)
Secondary	10 (3.19)	10 (3.19)	9 (2.88)	22 (7.03)	95 (30.35)	64 (20.45)	53 (16.93)	46 (14.70)	4 (1.28)	313 (100.0)	1371.99 (133.84)
Graduates	5 (2.73)	3 (1.64)	4 (2.19)	12 (6.56)	54 (29.51)	50 (27.72)	28 (15.30)	25 (13.66)	2 (1.09)	183 (100.0)	1374.27 (134.04)
Post-Graduates	-	1 (1.25)	3 (3.75)	5 (6.25)	18 (22.50)	16 (20.00)	16 (20.00)	20 (25.00)	1 (1.25)	80 (100.0)	1511.64 (147.47)
Technical/ Professionals	1 (0.64)	-	11 (7.05)	6 (3.85)	25 (16.03)	26 (16.67)	41 (26.28)	43 (27.56)	3 (1.92)	156 (100.0)	1597.98 (155.89)
All Levels	25 (2.52)	26 (2.62)	34 (3.43)	50 (5.05)	294 (29.67)	195 (19.68)	200 (20.18)	156 (15.74)	11 (1.11)	991 (100.0)	1395.82

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Table 3.5 (b) : Earning Profiles of Non-Migrant Workers by Level of Education
(Earnings in Rs.)

Level of Education	Number of Workers in Different Earning Groups										Total Average earnings
	Below 500	500-600	600-800	800-1000	1000-1250	1250-1500	1500-2000	2000-2500	2500 & above		
Illiterates	19 (19.38)	20 (20.41)	1 (1.02)	6 (6.12)	48 (48.98)	4 (4.08)	-	-	-	98 (100.0)	837.44 (100.0)
Literates	1 (25.00)	-	-	-	3 (75.00)	-	-	-	-	4 (100.0)	892.70 (106.60)
Primary	12 (13.48)	7 (7.87)	-	4 (4.49)	62 (69.66)	4 (4.49)	-	-	-	89 (100.0)	945.56 (112.91)
Middle	8 (11.76)	8 (11.76)	-	3 (4.41)	35 (51.47)	3 (4.41)	1 (1.47)	-	-	68 (100.0)	956.39 (114.20)
Secondary	23 (16.55)	14 (10.07)	3 (2.16)	13 (9.35)	70 (50.36)	13 (9.35)	2 (1.44)	1 (0.72)	-	139 (100.0)	964.78 (115.21)
Graduates	7 (14.58)	2 (4.17)	-	3 (6.25)	23 (47.92)	10 (20.83)	-	3 (6.25)	-	48 (100.0)	1093.05 (130.52)
Post-Graduates	2 (11.11)	3 (16.67)	-	1 (5.56)	10 (55.56)	2 (11.11)	-	-	-	18 (100.0)	922.00 (110.10)
Technical/ Professionals	2 (5.56)	6 (16.67)	-	3 (8.33)	19 (52.78)	4 (11.11)	-	2 (5.56)	-	36 (100.0)	1171.86 (139.93)
All Levels	74 (14.80)	60 (12.00)	4 (0.80)	33 (6.60)	280 (56.00)	40 (8.00)	3 (0.60)	6 (1.20)	-	500 (100.0)	961.89 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

higher than the non-migrants at all the levels of education and the differences in earnings in favour of migrant workers are marked increasing with the increase of educational levels. Among the workers with below primary level of education, the earnings of migrants are estimated to be 18.76 per cent higher than the non-migrants while at highest level of education taken together these differences in favour of migrant workers turn up to be around 36 per cent. Further, constructing the indices of earnings at each level of education of workers, taking the earnings of illiterates as a base, we observed that the earnings of migrants are increasing at a faster rate than the non-migrants while we proceed from lowest to relatively higher level of educational groups. At highest level of education the index of earning for migrant workers is registered to be around 16 points higher than the non-migrant workers (Tables 3.5(a) and 3.5(b)).

Further, examining the pattern of increase in earnings of workers at their different earning group ranges we observed that the rates of increase in the earnings of both migrants as well as non-migrants are positively related to their levels of earning ranges. As among the workers of both the groups who did not find any advantage of increments in their earnings are significantly higher in the lowest earning groups. However, in different earning ranges the proportions of workers reported who are not benefited with any increment in their

Table 3.6 (a) : Rates of Increase in Earnings of Migrant Workers by Their Annual Earnings.

Earning Groups (Annual in Rs.)	(No. of Workers)						
	Below	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	10+	Total
Below 6000	474 (92.58)	2 (0.31)	9 (1.76)	6 (1.17)	4 (0.78)	11 (2.15)	512 (100.00)
6000 - 8000	28 (65.12)	2 (4.65)	5 (11.63)	-	1 (2.33)	7 (16.28)	43 (100.00)
8000 - 10000	59 (79.73)	1 (1.35)	4 (5.41)	2 (2.70)	1 (1.35)	7 (9.46)	74 (100.0)
10000 - 15000	115 (75.16)	-	3 (1.96)	5 (3.27)	2 (1.31)	3 (1.96)	25 (16.34)
15000 - 25000	112 (80.58)	2 (1.44)	3 (2.16)	3 (2.16)	1 (0.72)	18 (12.95)	139 (100.00)
25000 & above	51 (72.86)	1 (1.43)	2 (2.86)	2 (2.86)	1 (1.43)	1 (1.43)	12 (17.14)
All Groups	839 (84.66)	8 (0.81)	26 (2.62)	18 (1.82)	11 (1.11)	9 (0.91)	80 (8.07)
							991 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Table 3.6 (b) : Rates of Increase in Earnings of Non-Migrant Workers by Their Annual Earnings.

Earning Groups (in Rs.)	(No. of Workers)							
	Rates of Increase in Earnings (Compound Growth Rates)							
	Nil	Below 2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	10+	All workers
Below 6000	413 (98.33)	3 (0.71)	-	-	1 (0.24)	-	3 (0.71)	420 (100.0)
6000 - 8000	19 (82.61)	1 (4.35)	-	-	-	1 (4.35)	2 (8.70)	23 (100.0)
8000 - 10000	13 (76.47)	1 (5.88)	-	-	-	1 (5.88)	2 (11.76)	17 (100.0)
10000 - 15000	16 (69.57)	-	2 (8.70)	-	-	-	5 (21.74)	23 (100.00)
15000 - 25000	11 (84.62)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (15.38)	13 (100.0)
2500 & above	2 (50.00)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (50.00)	4 (100.0)
All Groups	474 (94.80)	5 (1.00)	2 (0.40)	-	1 (0.20)	2 (0.40)	16 (3.20)	500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

earnings are observed relatively higher in the group of non-migrants as compared to migrants; expecting in the highest earning group the proportions of former and latter group of workers are registered to be 50 and 73 respectively. In the group of workers reported with more than 10 per cent growth in their earnings; the proportion of non-migrants is leading to that of migrants, in four highest earning groups out of six classified groups but, in totality the proportion of latter group of workers is (8.07 per cent) much higher than the former groups of workers (3.20 per cent) (Tables 3.6 (a) and 3.6 (b)). Thus we pointed out that the migrants derives better benefit of advantage than the non-migrants in terms of getting better levels of employment opportunities at the place of destination. At the same time it is also observed that the earnings of migrants increase at faster rate than the non-migrants in different occupations and sectors of employment.

We shall further make an attempt to try and examine the pace and extent to which the earnings of migrant and non-migrant groups of workers get affected as a result of their length of service in the employment. The analysis is carried out by considering the earnings of workers at their initial and current period of employment. Thus, our analysis revealed that the current earnings of both migrants as well as non-migrants are simultaneously increasing with the increase of their working period in the employment. However, the average

Table 3.7 : Changes in Earnings of Migrant and Non-Migrant Workers by Duration of Work in the Present Establishment.

(Average Monthly Earnings in Rs.)

Duration of work (in years)	Migrants			Non-Migrants		
	Initial earnings	Present earnings	% Change	Initial earnings	Present earnings	% Change
Below 4	740.00	943.20 (100.00)	27.46	545.89	743.89 (100.00)	36.27
4 - 8	640.57	1168.34 (123.87)	82.39	492.00	1002.38 (134.75)	103.74
8 - 12	692.98	1232.43 (130.66)	77.84	441.81	920.00 (123.67)	108.23
12 - 16	576.30	1444.05 (153.10)	150.56	386.14	1026.92 (138.05)	165.94
16 - 20	404.47	1496.25 (158.64)	269.93	229.21	911.58 (122.54)	297.71
20 - 24	318.45	1683.10 (178.45)	428.53	251.92	1081.92 (145.44)	329.47
24 - 28	243.26	1588.59 (168.43)	553.04	228.22	875.00 (117.62)	283.40
28 - 32	276.36	1719.97 (182.35)	522.37	137.67	817.75 (109.93)	493.99
32 & above	425.54	1326.53 (140.64)	211.73	427.40	931.94 (125.28)	118.05
All Groups	434.89	1409.52	224.11	377.76	930.47	146.31

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the indices of earnings.

earnings of non-migrants are found considerably at lower order as compared to migrants either at the initial or at present period of employment. And also the overall earnings of migrants are observed 51 per cent higher than the non-migrants (Table 3.7). Further, an analysis revealed the larger differentials are prevailing in the rates of increase in earnings

CHAPTER IV

Level of Livings

The general phenomena is that the living standard of individuals governed by levels and extent at which income is available with them for the availment and procurement of basic necessities required for living. On the other hand, the causes and consequences of inequalities in the living standard among different groups of individuals are the result of differences in the pattern of income distribution among them.

In this chapter we shall attempt to examine the extent and levels to which differentials are existing among the different groups of households in the pattern of income distribution by different sources, its implications on the differences in living standard and the availment pattern of different public utilities available in the city. The analysis carried out in the preceding chapter has depicted that the earnings of migrants are significantly at higher levels than the non-migrants. Considering these findings in view we further hypothesise that the standard of livings of migrant households should also be relatively better than those of the non-migrant households. Also the utilisation pattern of various public utilities would be significantly related with the levels of per capita income availability in the households.

IV.1 Pattern of Income Distribution

An analysis reveals that the per capita income available in the migrant households is (Rs.5359) significantly much higher than in the non-migrant households (Rs.3516) whereas, the family size as well as the dependency ratio of family members upon their working members is recorded to be much higher in the case of non-migrant households than in the migrant households. Distributing the sample households into three broad income group ranges we found that more than one-half of the non-migrant households are in the lowest income groups (below Rs.1500) and equal proportion of them (23 per cent) each in the middle (Rs.1500 to Rs.3000) and highest (above Rs.3000) income groups. However, among the migrant households an equal proportion of them (35 per cent) are noticed in the lowest and highest income group ranges and remaining 30 per cent of the households belong to middle level of income groups. Further, considering into account the contribution of different income generating sources in the total incomes of households we found the income earned by workers as wages and salaries from paid jobs have the major share in the household's income of both migrants as well as non-migrants. However, the contribution of income generated from paid jobs is slightly higher in the migrant households (81 per cent) as compared to non-migrant households (79 per cent). The income earned from letting out the houses is

Table 4.1 (a) : Distribution of Migrant Households by Sources of Income and PCI Levels.

Income Groups of Households (Annual)	No. of Households	Average Amount of Income by Sources (in Rs)					(Income in Rs.)	
		Wages/salaries	House Rent	Share in produce	Remittances	Any Others	Average size of household	PCI of households
Below 6000	59 (5.95)	3610 (98.01)	74 (1.76)	-	-	-	3.80	970.18
6000 - 8000	45 (4.54)	7047 (98.76)	64 (0.81)	8 (0.11)	5 (0.07)	19 (0.26)	4.62	1543.56
8000 - 10000	69 (6.96)	8794 (97.61)	132 (1.33)	49 (0.54)	-	35 (0.38)	4.62	1948.63
10000 - 15000	183 (18.46)	11880 (96.40)	347 (2.78)	81 (0.65)	-	14 (0.11)	4.81	2562.60
15000 - 25000	231 (23.30)	19839 (96.76)	519 (2.48)	89 (0.43)	48 (0.23)	7 (0.03)	5.46	3755.86
25000 - 30000	62 (6.25)	25894 (96.10)	766 (2.47)	275 (1.02)	3 (0.01)	5 (0.01)	5.37	5016.40
30000 - 40000	106 (10.69)	32144 (92.41)	2073 (5.94)	175 (0.50)	374 (1.07)	17 (0.04)	5.28	6583.89
40000 - 50000	63 (6.35)	37724 (85.12)	4467 (10.05)	1551 (3.50)	571 (1.28)	-	6.03	7346.81
50000 & above	173 (17.45)	39445 (61.59)	12013 (18.75)	5280 (8.24)	6597 (10.30)	704 (1.09)	5.46	11735.99
All Groups/ Average	991 (100.0)	22308 (80.74)	2843 (10.31)	1096 (3.96)	1240 (4.48)	133 (0.48)	5.16	5359.02

Table 4.1 (b) : Distribution of Non-Migrant Households by Sources of Incomes and PCI Levels

		(Income in Rs.)						
Income Groups of Households (Annual)	No. of Households	Average Amount of Income by Sources (Rs.)			Average size of household	PCI Of Households		
		Household salaries	House Rent	Share in pr-duce	Remit-Any Others	All Sources		
Below 6000	38	4172	21	25	-	4217	4.82	875.67
	(7.60)	(98.93)	(0.49)	(0.59)	-	(100.00)		
6000 - 8000	59	7067	77	17	-	7173	5.34	1343.54
	(11.80)	(98.52)	(1.07)	(0.23)	-	(100.00)		
8000 - 10000	70	8763	135	31	-	8932	5.47	1632.50
	(14.00)	(98.10)	(1.51)	(0.34)	-	(100.00)		
10000 - 15000	100	12035	316	27	-	12378	5.43	2279.62
	(20.00)	(97.22)	(2.55)	(0.24)	-	(100.00)		
15000 - 25000	97	17668	1450	19	114	19255	5.75	3349.03
	(19.40)	(91.70)	(7.52)	(0.39)	(0.59)	(100.00)		
25000 - 30000	19	22612	2432	23	1011	27025	5.63	4798.77
	(3.80)	(83.67)	(8.99)	(0.08)	(3.74)	(100.00)		
30000 - 40000	23	28959	5277	525	-	34761	5.61	6198.77
	(4.60)	(83.30)	(15.18)	(1.51)	-	(100.00)		
40000 - 50000	16	33488	9540	752	-	43854	6.25	7016.64
	(3.20)	(76.36)	(21.75)	(1.71)	-	(100.00)		
50000 & above	78	22760	8857	4992	4562	41178	5.08	8110.91
	(15.60)	(55.27)	(21.50)	(12.12)	(11.09)	(100.00)		
All Groups	500	15026	2396	845	773	19084	5.43	3515.80
	(100.0)	(78.73)	(12.55)	(4.42)	(4.05)	(100.00)		

observed to be second most source of incomes of both migrant and non-migrant households. Further we observed that the share of income earned as wages and salaries in the total household's incomes of both migrant as well as non-migrant groups of households is decreasing while we proceed from lowest to relatively higher levels of income groups but the positive relationship is revealed between the pattern of share in income contribution through letting out the houses and the levels of incomes of both the migrant as well as non-migrant households (Tables 4.1(a) and 4.1(b)).

IV.2 Pattern of Expenditure

An analysis pertaining to the differences in the pattern of expenditure between these two groups of households depicts that the per household expenditure of non-migrants is relatively much higher as compared to the migrants, this is basically the fact that in the highest expenditure group of above Rs.1000, the figure of expenditure is recorded to be more than two-folds higher in the case of non-migrant households than in the migrant households otherwise, in remaining per capita expenditure groups the corresponding figures are comparatively much higher in favour of latter group of households. Further, we found that in the lowest levels of per capita expenditure group (below Rs.300) and highest PCE group (above Rs.1000) the proportions of non-migrant households are comparably higher than the migrant households, however, 66 per cent of the

Table 4.2 (b) : Per Capita Expenditure of Non-Migrant Households on Different Heads by Per Household Expenditure Groups.

Per Household Expenditure Group (Rs.)	(Monthly Expenditure in Rs.)						No. of Households	Average family size	Per HH expenditure
	Food	Clothing	Housing	Durable	Taxes	Remittances			
Below 100	3.34 (23.80)	0.55 (3.92)	3.94 (28.08)	0.08 (0.57)	-	-	40.00 (8.00)	4.42	62.07
100 - 200	7.03 (23.41)	0.97 (3.23)	6.29 (20.95)	0.63 (2.09)	-	-	79.00 (15.80)	5.03	150.85
200 - 300	8.34 (18.20)	1.03 (2.24)	11.11 (24.24)	0.80 (1.74)	-	0.34 (0.74)	70.00 (14.00)	5.10	233.66
300 - 500	10.57 (14.33)	2.49 (3.37)	15.28 (20.72)	1.84 (2.49)	-	-	75.00 (15.00)	5.16	380.39
500 - 700	18.80 (18.41)	5.55 (5.43)	13.00 (12.73)	3.67 (3.59)	-	1.73 (1.69)	62.00 (12.40)	5.60	571.44
700 - 1000	20.42 (14.05)	24.34 (16.74)	20.09 (13.82)	3.62 (2.49)	-	2.36 (1.62)	47.00 (9.40)	5.60	813.15
1000 & above	31.00 (4.71)	14.02 (2.13)	16.69 (2.54)	105.84 (16.10)	14.39 (2.19)	6.09 (0.92)	127.00 (25.40)	5.46	3585.31
All Groups	16.72 (7.44)	7.57 (3.37)	13.93 (6.20)	29.31 (13.05)	3.80 (1.69)	2.12 (0.94)	500.00 (100.00)	5.43	1176.53

migrant households as against of 37 per cent non-migrant households are reported to be in the middle levels of PCE groups (Rs.300 to Rs.1000). Looking at the pattern of expenditure made by households on different heads, it is observed that in both the migrant as well as non-migrant households the major share of incomes goes in non-food items, cosmetics, housing and food items. However, the proportion of expenditure carried out by migrant households is recorded to be comparatively higher than the non-migrant households in the items like food, clothing, housing and remittances to their dependents outside the city. On the other hand, the non-migrant households are observed spending relatively much higher amounts than the migrant households in the availment of educational and medical facilities, procurement of non-food items, cosmetics, household durable items and as taxes. Moreover, the proportion of total expenditure carried out by non-migrant households in the items grouped in the category of 'others' and on durable items is found to be respectively, two-folds and six-folds higher than the migrant households while in the housing, the expenditure range of latter group of households is estimated to be around two times higher than the former group of households, in remaining heads of expenditures the differences are found existing at marginal levels (Tables 4.2(a) and 4.2(b)).

IV.3 Ownership of Durable Items

Among the various main consumer durables classified by us a majority of both migrant as well as non-migrant groups of households (75 per cent and 63 per cent respectively) are reported owning the cycles followed by pressure cookers, gas stove, radio and two wheeler, mechanised bicycles while 3.63 per cent of the migrants as against of 1.60 per cent non-migrant households have reported that they are not owning any of the classified durable items. A smaller proportion of migrant (0.71 per cent) and non-migrant (1.20 per cent) groups of households have reported owning the four wheeler mechanised transport sources in the city (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 : Availability of Durable Goods with the Migrant and Non-Migrant Households.

Durable Goods	Migrant Households possessing goods		Non-Migrant Households possessing goods	
	Numbers	Percent- ages	Numbers	Percent- ages
Bicycle	742	74.87	314	62.80
Radio/T.R.	323	32.59	86	17.20
Camera	34	3.43	6	1.20
Sewing Machine	80	8.07	30	6.00
Pressure Cooker	630	63.57	237	47.40
Knitting Machine	42	4.24	20	4.00
Gas Stove	747	75.38	254	50.80
Television	190	19.14	55	11.00
Motor Cycle/Scooter	464	46.82	195	39.00
Refrigerator	457	46.21	171	34.20
Jeep/Car	7	0.71	6	1.20
Neither of above	36	3.63	8	1.60

IV.4 Condition of Housing

The housing situation in urban areas has been of concern to social scientists and urban planners where housing is scarce or substandard. Migrants to cities are observed as exacerbating housing problems with the results of pressure on the existing housing stock and the ghettoization of migrants unwilling or unable to command higher standard of housing. Moreover, it has been often argued that migrants have poor housing facilities than the non-migrants in the cities. Housing shortage in urban areas is particularly conspicuous when high rates of in-migration outpace the construction of new dwelling units.

a. Ownership of Houses

Our analysis revealed that in the sample city, a majority of houses are self-constructed (49 per cent) followed by allotted through Municipal Corporation or employers (29 per cent) while 19 per cent of the houses are purchased on the basis of hire purchase from housing corporation or construction companies and 10 per cent of them are hired on the basis of rent from landlords. The proportion of self-constructed houses owned by non-migrants are found (75 per cent) to be much higher than the migrants (36 per cent) while the proportion of migrants (13 per cent) reported to have occupied the houses on the basis of rent from landlords are significantly much higher than the non-migrants (4 per cent). Also the

proportion of migrants living in the allotted houses by Municipal Corporation or their employers are observed significantly much higher than the non-migrants (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 : Occupancy Pattern of Houses with the Migrants and Non-Migrants.

Type of Occupancy	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Self-Constructed	352	35.51	376	75.20	728	48.83
Hire purchase	223	22.50	59	11.80	282	18.91
Allotted by Municipality	116	11.70	38	7.60	154	10.33
Allotted by Government/ Employer	173	17.45	5	1.00	178	11.94
Rented by Landlord	127	12.81	22	4.40	149	9.99
Total	991	100.00	500	100.00	1491	100.00

b. Covered Area Under Housing

Measuring the differences in the covered area of houses occupied by different groups of people in the city we observed that the average covered area of the houses of migrants is significantly higher than the houses of non-migrants. Since a majority of the non-migrants (46 per cent) as against of 28 per cent migrants have reported that the average covered area of their houses is 300 sq. fts. On the other hand, 47 per cent of the houses of migrants as against of 35 per cent non-migrants are constructed covering the area of 300 to 1000 sq. fts. And, the proportion of migrants and non-migrants

reported to have the covered area of their houses with more than 1000 sq. fts. consisting of 26 per cent and 19 per cent respectively (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 : Covered Area of Houses of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households.

Covered Area (in sq.ft.)	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Below 100	33	3.33	35	7.00
100 - 200	169	17.05	119	23.80
200 - 300	71	7.16	76	15.20
300 - 500	217	21.90	100	20.00
500 - 700	171	17.26	50	10.00
700 - 1000	73	7.37	25	5.00
1000- 1500	161	16.25	58	11.60
1500 and above	96	9.69	37	7.40
All Groups	991	100.00	500	100.00

c. Roofing of Houses

Roofing conditions of houses provide an objective standard for assessing the quality of housing. Keeping in view the analysis we find larger differences are existing in the roofing conditions between the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants. Although a majority of both the groups of people are living in relatively better quality of houses having slabs on the roof but the proportion of migrants living in these category of houses is observed (93 per cent) significantly much higher as compared to the non-migrants (75 per cent).

Among the remaining migrants a majority of them have reported to be residing in the houses with thatched (4.84 per cent) and equal proportion (1.11 per cent) in tinshed and tiles on the roof while the proportion of non-migrants reported living in thatched and tiles on the roof of houses is registered to be 11.20 per cent and 10.20 per cent respectively (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households by Type of House Roofing.

House Roofing	Migrant		Non-Migrant	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Slab	921	92.94	375	75.00
Tiles	11	1.11	51	10.20
Tinshed	11	1.11	18	3.60
Thatched	48	4.84	56	11.20
Total	991	100.00	500	100.00

Considering the availability pattern of living rooms in the occupied houses by migrants and non-migrants we observed that the proportion of those reported to live in single room tenements are noticed 28 per cent from former as against of 33 per cent from latter group. Further, a larger proportion of both migrants (37 per cent) as well as non-migrants (34 per cent) are noted to be residing in the houses with at least two rooms while the proportions of respondents living in three rooms tenements are observed comparatively higher among

migrants than the non-migrants, in fact, those are reported to have more than four living rooms in their houses are relatively higher among former group (15 per cent) than the latter group of households (18 per cent) (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 : Distribution of migrant and non-migrant Households by Number of Rooms Available in Their House.

Number of Rooms Available	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
One	274	27.65	166	33.20
Two	365	36.83	171	34.20
Three	207	20.89	72	14.40
Four	85	8.58	47	9.40
Five and above	60	6.05	44	8.80
Total Households	991	100.00	500	100.00

Further, we also observed that a larger differences are existing in the availability of facilities like separate kitchen and drawing/dining between the houses of migrants and non-migrants. The proportion of respondents having the facility of separate kitchen in their houses are reported comparatively higher among migrants (71 per cent) than the non-migrants (53 per cent). Also, those reported to have the separate dining/drawing rooms available in their houses are indicated to be 56 per cent among former group as against of 35 per cent latter group of households (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 : Facilities of Kitchen and Drawing/Dining Rooms
in the Houses of Migrants and Non-Migrants

Facility	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Available	Not Available	Available	Not Available
Kitchen	701 (70.74)	290 (29.26)	265 (53.00)	235 (47.00)
Drawing/Dining	552 (55.70)	439 (44.30)	177 (35.40)	323 (64.60)
Total Households	1253 (63.22)	729 (36.78)	442 (44.20)	558 (55.80)

Looking into the conditions of drinking water facilities available in the city we observed that a majority of migrants (86 per cent) as well as non-migrants (74 per cent) have the facility of drinking water facility in their houses. Further, the analysis reveals that the main source of drinking water in the houses of both migrants as well as non-migrants is tap connected to the civic pipe lines. Among the sample households nearly 99 per cent of migrants as against of 91 per cent non-migrants reported to have tap facility in their houses.

Remaining 1 per cent of migrants and 9 per cent of non-migrant households have the facility of either hand pumps or the wells for obtaining water in their houses. Among the households which do not have the facility of drinking water in their houses, a majority of both migrants as well as non-migrants are observed obtaining water from public taps while

only 8 per cent from former^{and}/18 per cent from latter groups of households are noted to be dependent from this facility either on the public hand pumps or on the wells which are located outside their houses (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 : Condition of Water Supply Facilities in the Houses

Water Supply Facility	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Type of Facility inside house	854 (86.17)	100.00	370 (74.00)	100.00	1224 (82.09)	100.00
1. Tap	842	98.59	336	90.81	1178	96.24
2. Hand Pump	11	1.28	30	8.10	41	3.34
3. Well	1	0.11	4	1.08	5	0.40
Type of Facility Outside House	137 (13.82)	100.00	130 (26.00)	100.00	267 (17.91)	100.00
1. Tap	126	91.97	107	82.30	233	87.26
2. Hand Pump	4	2.91	7	5.38	11	4.11
3. Well	7	5.10	16	12.30	23	8.61
Total Households	991 (100.00)		500 (100.00)		1491 (100.00)	

Further we noticed that for obtaining drinking water from the different sources located outside their houses, both the migrant as well as non-migrant groups of household's population are facing the problem of heavy crowds and also they might have to stand in longer queues. As a majority of non-migrants (49 per cent) as well as migrants (45 per cent) have reported that

the one tap is being shared by more than 30 households for obtaining drinking water. However, the pressure of households on hand pipes as well as wells is noted to be relatively at lower extent than the taps (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 : Pattern of Sharing the Water Supply Facility Available Outside Houses of Migrants and Non-Migrants.

Water Supply Facility by type	Households by Number of Persons Sharing						Number of households
	Below 10	10-20	20-30	30-50	50-100	100+	
Migrants	28 (20.43)	21 (15.32)	24 (17.51)	41 (29.92)	3 (2.79)	20 (14.60)	137 (100.00)
1. Tap	23 (18.25)	20 (15.87)	24 (19.05)	39 (30.95)	2 (1.59)	18 (14.29)	126 (100.00)
2. Hand Pump	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	-	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	-	4 (100.00)
3. Well	4 (57.15)	-	-	1 (14.28)	-	2 (28.57)	7 (100.00)
Non-Migrants	33 (25.38)	23 (17.69)	17 (13.08)	24 (18.46)	-	33 (25.38)	130 (100.00)
1. Tap	24 (22.43)	17 (15.89)	13 (12.15)	22 (20.56)	-	31 (28.97)	107 (100.00)
2. Hand Pump	4 (57.14)	-	-	1 (14.29)	-	2 (28.57)	7 (100.00)
3. Well	5 (31.25)	6 (37.50)	4 (25.00)	1 (6.25)	-	-	16 (100.00)

Likewise, we found the proportion of migrants reported to have the facility of electricity available in their houses (89 per cent) is found to be comparatively much higher than the non-migrants (78.20 per cent). It has further been revealed that the houses of larger proportion of the non-migrants are

without the facility of toilets (73 per cent) as compared the migrants (80 per cent). Also the differences are existing in the facility of bath rooms available between the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants. The proportion of migrants (69 per cent) reported to have the facility of bath rooms within their houses is registered significantly at larger order than the non-migrants (63 per cent).

Thus, the above analysis demonstrate that the standard of living maintained by migrants is comparatively superior than the non-migrants. As the proportions of migrants reported to have various basic facilities like drinking water, toilet, bath room in their houses are observed significantly higher than the non-migrants. Also the covered areas of houses and the number of living rooms available in the houses of former groups are found higher than the latter group of households.

Further, estimating the average monthly expenditure of migrants and non-migrants on different heads of housing we found that though in totality the former group of households are spending 20.93 per cent higher amount than the latter one in housing, but the non-migrants are found paying higher amounts for electricity, water and storage and lease rent of houses than the migrants. But the proportion of migrants reported to be making atleast some amount of expenditure on the repair and maintenance of houses and as rent charges are observed significantly higher as compared to non-migrants (Tables 4.11(a) and 4.11(b)).

Table 4.11 (a) : Distribution of Migrant Households by Monthly Expenditure on Housing by Heads of Expenditures.

Heads of Expenditure	Number of Households by Monthly Expenditure Groups								Sample Households not paying	Average expenditure	
	Below 100	100-200	200-300	300-500	500-700	700-1000	1000 above	Total Households			
House Tax	165 (16.65)	105 (10.60)	12 (1.21)	10 (1.01)	-	2 (0.20)	8 (0.81)	302 (30.47)	689 (69.53)	991 (100.00)	25.56
Water & Sewerage charges	182 (18.37)	101 (10.19)	16 (1.61)	11 (1.11)	1 (0.10)	3 (0.30)	12 (1.21)	326 (32.90)	665 (67.10)	991 (100.00)	20.06
Lease Rent	24 (2.42)	13 (1.31)	2 (0.20)	-	-	-	4 (0.40)	43 (4.34)	948 (95.66)	991 (100.00)	30.37
Repair and Maintenance	107 (10.80)	135 (13.62)	29 (2.93)	16 (1.61)	4 (0.40)	4 (0.40)	10 (1.01)	305 (30.78)	686 (69.22)	991 (100.00)	32.98
House Rent	222 (22.40)	217 (21.90)	100 (10.09)	62 (6.26)	7 (0.71)	9 (0.91)	15 (1.51)	632 (63.77)	359 (36.23)	991 (100.00)	158.20
Electricity Charges	338 (34.11)	306 (30.88)	107 (10.80)	68 (6.86)	7 (0.71)	10 (1.01)	18 (1.82)	854 (86.18)	137 (13.82)	991 (100.00)	60.20
Other Expenditure	1 (0.10)	4 (0.40)	2 (0.20)	-	1 (0.10)	2 (0.20)	10 (1.01)	20 (2.02)	971 (97.98)	991 (100.00)	1925.00
Total (Average)											86.00

Table 4.11 (b) : Distribution of Non-Migrant Households by Monthly Expenditure on Housing by Heads of Expenditures.

(in Rs.)

Head of Expenditure	Number of Households by Monthly Expenditure Groups										Average expenditure
	Below 100	100-200	200-300	300-500	500-700	700-1000	1000& above	Total Households	Sample Households not paying	Average expenditure	
House Tax	194 (38.80)	67 (13.40)	12 (2.40)	12 (2.40)	-	3 (0.60)	3 (0.60)	291 (58.20)	209 (41.80)	500 (100.00)	19.86
Water and Sewerage Charges	130 (26.00)	52 (10.42)	10 (2.00)	10 (2.00)	4 (0.80)	3 (0.60)	5 (1.00)	214 (42.80)	286 (57.20)	500 (100.00)	20.98
Lease Rent	6 (1.20)	4 (0.80)	1 (0.20)	1 (0.20)	-	1 (0.20)	-	13 (2.60)	487 (97.40)	500 (100.00)	59.54
Repair and Maintenance	78 (15.60)	38 (7.60)	12 (2.40)	7 (1.40)	-	3 (0.60)	5 (1.00)	143 (28.60)	357 (71.40)	500 (100.00)	27.50
House Rent	65 (13.00)	42 (8.40)	11 (2.20)	6 (1.20)	4 (0.80)	2 (0.40)	6 (1.20)	136 (27.20)	364 (72.80)	500 (100.00)	106.26
Electricity Charges	209 (41.80)	107 (21.40)	24 (4.80)	18 (3.60)	5 (1.00)	5 (1.00)	7 (1.40)	375 (75.00)	125 (25.00)	500 (100.00)	67.04
Others	12 (2.40)	4 (0.80)	2 (0.40)	2 (0.40)	-	-	5 (1.00)	25 (5.00)	475 (95.00)	500 (100.00)	1216.96
Total (Average)											71.01

IV.5 Utilization of Medical Facilities

Examining the pattern of differences existing in the availment of medical facilities among different groups of people in the sample city we found that nearly 20 per cent of migrants as against of 12 per cent non-migrants have not availed any medical facility during the period of this research survey carried out by us. Marked differences are, however, existing between migrants and non-migrants in the availment of medical facilities from different institutions. Since, among the migrants a majority of them have reported to have received the medical treatment from private clinic/hospitals (46 per cent) followed by government hospitals (27.65 per cent) and government as well as private hospitals (4.54 per cent). However, among the non-migrants, the proportion of them which have visited for medical treatment to private hospitals are observed 40 per cent as against of 22 per cent to government hospitals and 23.60 per cent to government as well as private hospitals. Further, the frequencies of visits made for the availment of medical facilities with different institutions are reported to be nearly two times higher in favour of non-migrants. Further, relating the pattern of utilization of medical facilities of migrants and non-migrants with their households' income levels the analysis revealed that from lowest levels of household's income, a majority of both migrants as well as non-migrants are observed visiting to government hospitals for medical treatment while from the highest

Table 4.12(e) : Number and Frequency of Visits of Migrant Households to Hospitals/Dispensaries in a Year by Per Capita Income Groups.

Number of Households and Average Number of visits in a year

PCI Groups (in Rs.)	Government		Private		Others		Government and Private		Govt., Pvt. and Others		No. of HH not visi- ted to		Total House- holds
	Nos.	Average Frequen- cies	Nos.	Average Frequen- cies	Nos.	Average Frequen- cies	Nos.	Average Frequen- cies	Nos.	Average Frequen- cies	any hosp- ital/Dis- pensary		
Below 100	23 (43.40)	8.35	23 (43.40)	12.57	-	-	1 (1.89)	15.00	1 (1.89)	1.82	5 (9.43)	53 (100.00)	
100 - 200	83 (40.49)	9.89	73 (35.61)	15.40	3 (1.46)	24.00	14 (6.83)	22.71	2 (0.98)	8.00	30 (14.63)	205 (100.00)	
200 - 300	61 (28.91)	12.74	89 (42.18)	14.60	4 (1.90)	15.50	10 (4.74)	31.30	2 (0.95)	33.50	45 (21.33)	211 (100.00)	
300 - 500	46 (18.04)	10.74	140 (54.90)	15.66	-	-	8 (3.14)	32.75	1 (0.39)	13.00	60 (23.53)	255 (100.00)	
500 - 700	38 (24.05)	10.53	77 (48.73)	16.21	-	-	6 (3.80)	27.00	1 (0.63)	6.00	36 (22.78)	158 (100.00)	
700 -1000	14 (20.29)	8.36	32 (46.38)	17.72	2 (2.90)	30.00	6 (8.70)	29.83	2 (2.90)	72.00	13 (18.84)	69 (100.00)	
1000 & Above	9 (22.50)	7.89	21 (52.50)	18.71	-	-	-	-	2 (5.00)	75.00	8 (20.00)	40 (100.00)	
All Groups	274 (27.75)	10.48	455 (45.91)	10.48	9 (0.91)	10.48	45 (4.54)	10.48	11 (1.11)	10.48	197 (19.88)	991 (100.00)	

Table 4.12 (b) : Number and Frequency of Non-Migrant Households to Hospitals/Dispensaries in a Year by Per Capita Income Level of Households.

(Number of Households and Average Number of Visits in a Year)

PCI Groups (in Rs.)	Government		Private		Others		Government and Private		Govt., Pvt. and Others		No. of IH not visited to any hospital/ dispensaries	Total House- hold
	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies	Nos. Average Frequ- encies		
Below 100	19 (48.72)	16.74 (25.64)	10 (25.64)	27.50 (17.95)	-	-	7 (17.95)	36.43 (7.69)	-	-	3 (7.69)	39 (100.0)
100 - 200	43 (21.72)	20.58 (37.37)	74 (37.37)	22.22 (1.01)	2 (1.01)	25.00 (29.80)	59 (29.80)	32.51 (1.52)	3 (1.52)	78.00 (8.59)	17 (8.59)	198 (100.0)
200 - 300	25 (23.58)	23.84 (43.40)	46 (43.40)	21.35 (18.87)	-	-	20 (18.87)	31.95 (2.83)	3 (2.83)	82.33 (11.32)	12 (11.32)	106 (100.0)
300 - 500	15 (17.05)	25.53 (43.18)	38 (43.18)	24.39 (21.59)	-	-	19 (21.59)	32.58 (2.27)	2 (2.27)	107.00 (15.91)	14 (15.91)	88 (100.0)
500 - 700	7 (15.56)	13.00 (48.89)	22 (48.89)	15.18 (20.00)	-	-	9 (20.00)	41.00 (2.22)	1 (2.22)	18.00 (13.33)	6 (13.33)	45 (100.0)
700 - 1000	2 (13.33)	6.50 (46.67)	7 (46.67)	22.00 (20.00)	-	-	3 (20.00)	18.33 (20.00)	-	-	3 (20.00)	15 (100.0)
1000 & Above	1 (11.11)	10.00 (44.44)	4 (44.44)	16.75 (11.11)	-	-	1 (11.11)	87.00 (33.33)	-	-	3 (33.33)	9 (100.0)
All Groups	112 (22.40)	20.50 (40.20)	201 (40.20)	20.50 (0.40)	2 (0.40)	25.00 (23.60)	118 (23.60)	20.50 (1.80)	9 (1.80)	20.50 (11.60)	58 (11.60)	500 (100.0)

income groups of households a majority of them are availing the medical facilities from the private hospitals and clinics (Tables 4.12(a) and 4.12(b)).

Enquiring about the reasons of preferences of migrants and non-migrants, in response to their availment of medical facilities with private clinic/hospitals over the government hospitals we found that a majority of respondents (48 per cent) consisting of 49 per cent migrants and 46 per cent non-migrants have reported that the private hospitals provide better services than the government hospitals. However, 42.48 per cent migrants and 41 per cent non-migrants are reported preferring to get the medical facilities from government hospitals (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13 : Preference of Migrants and Non-Migrants to Visit Private Clinic Over the Government Dispensary and Reasons for Preference.

Reasons for Preference	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Better Services	486	49.04	229	45.80	715	47.95
Reasonable Charges						
Liability to Services	5	0.50	22	4.40	27	1.81
Better Behaviour	25	2.52	27	5.40	52	3.49
Any other	54	5.44	17	3.40	71	4.76
Number of Households not preferring to Private Clinic	421	42.48	205	41.00	628	41.99
Total	991	100.00	500	100.00	1491	100.00

IV.6 Utilization of Educational Facilities

Table 4.14 depicted that the proportion of households which reported that their children are availing the facility of education in the city is significantly higher in the group of migrants (65 per cent) than the non-migrants (60 per cent) households. Further we found, larger differences are existing in the distance covered for the availment of educational facilities between the children of migrant and non-migrant households. However, a majority of the children of both migrants as well as non-migrants (63 per cent and 80 per cent respectively) are noticed covering the distance of 2 Kms. to get the education. But among the children which are covering the distance of 2 Kms. to 5 Kms. the proportions are significantly higher in case of migrants (26 per cent) as compared

Table 4.14 : Distribution of Households According to the Distance Covered by Their Children for Educational Facilities.

Distance Groups (kms.)	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Below 1	277	42.81	173	57.28	450	47.42
1 - 2	133	20.56	69	22.85	202	21.29
2 - 3	98	15.15	34	11.26	132	13.91
3 - 5	70	10.82	9	2.98	79	8.32
5 - 7	44	6.80	8	2.65	52	5.48
7 - 10	11	1.70	5	1.66	16	1.69
10 & above	14	2.16	4	1.32	18	1.90
All Groups	647*	100.00	302*	100.00	949*	100.00
	(65.29)		(60.40)		(63.65)	
Total Households	991		500		1491	
	(100.00)		(100.00)		(100.00)	

*Not any child is going to school from remaining households.

to non-migrants (14 per cent) households. And also the proportion of migrant households reported that their children cover the distance of above 5 Kms. for the facility of education is observed nearly two-times higher than the non-migrants (Table 4.14).

IV.7 Distance Between Workplace and Residence

Further we shall attempt to find out the situation of housing facilities available to different groups of people in the city. This aspect is examined incorporating the distance of place of work from the place of residence of the respondents. An analysis reveals that a majority of the people (56 per cent) are living at the distance of below 2 Kms. Among the remaining respondents, nearly 28 per cent and 26 per cent of them are covering the distance of more than 3 Kms. for going to the place of work. However, remarkable differences are existing in the usual distances between the residence and the place of work of migrants and non-migrants. Among the respondents reported living at the distance of below 2 Kms. from their place of work, a higher proportion is found among the group of non-migrants (56 per cent) as compared to migrants (41 per cent) whereas in the distance group of 2 to 5 kms. and more than 5 kms. the proportions of former group are significantly higher (28 per cent and 31 per cent respectively) than the latter group (23 per cent and 21 per cent respectively) (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Distance of Workplace from Residence.

Distance Groups (Kms.)	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Below 1	228	23.00	158	31.60	386	25.89
1 - 2	182	18.36	124	24.80	306	20.52
2 - 3	137	13.82	61	12.20	198	13.28
3 - 5	139	14.02	55	11.00	194	13.01
5 - 7	91	9.18	39	7.80	130	8.72
7 - 10	62	6.25	27	5.40	89	5.97
10 & above	152	15.34	36	7.20	188	12.61
All Groups	991	100.00	500	100.00	1491	100.00

IV.8 Availability of Fair Priced Commodities

Table 4.16 depicted that a majority of the households (86 per cent) consisting of 83 per cent migrants and 86 per cent non-migrants have the ration cards for the procurement of controlled priced commodities from the fair priced shops of government in the city. Sugar, wheat, rice, kerosene oil and cloth are the important commodities which are indicated to be generally procured by the sample households with their ration cards. Among these commodities, the purchase of sugar is reported to be carried out by majority of the migrant (99 per cent) as well as non-migrant (98 per cent) groups of households. Second majority of (12 per cent) migrant households are observed to be using facility of ration card for the purchase of wheat followed by rice (10.25 per cent),

Table 4.16 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households by the Availability of Ration Card with them and Frequencies of Purchasing and Availability of Different Items.

Description	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
A. Total Households	991	100.00	500	100.00	1491	100.00
Availability of Ration Cards	849	82.64	429	85.80	1278	85.71
B. Number of Households Purchasing items	849	100.00	429	100.00	1278	100.00
1. Sugar	807	98.53	421	98.13	1228	96.08
2. Wheat	97	11.84	42	9.79	139	10.87
3. Rice	84	10.25	41	9.55	125	9.78
4. Kerosene	55	6.71	45	10.48	100	7.82
5. Cloth	23	2.80	36	8.39	59	4.61
C. Availability of items	849	100.00	429	100.00	1278	100.00
1. Timely	654	79.85	263	61.30	917	71.75
2. Adequately	624	76.19	287	66.90	911	71.28

kerosene (671 per cent) and cloth (2.80 per cent). Whereas among the non-migrant households, a majority of them have reported procure the kerosene oil, rice and wheat (10 per cent each) followed by cloth (8 per cent). Further we observed that 20 per cent of the migrant as against of 39 per cent non-migrant groups of households have complained that the required commodities are not available in time at the fair priced shops. Also, 24 per cent of the migrants and 32 per cent of non-migrants have reported that they do not get the required commodities in adequate quantity.

CHAPTER V

Trend and Motivations of Migration

Increasing trend of migration has been empirically witnessed at higher rate from rural to urban areas. However, it has been universally believed that the rural-urban migration makes a relatively smaller contribution than the natural increase of population to urban growth. Several factors such as level of poverty, non-availability of better remunerative employment opportunities and various social facilities has been indicated as the most important cause which has been forcing the rural population to urban areas in search of these opportunities. However, the studies undertaken during recent past has empirically confirmed that the rate of migration from rural to urban areas has not accelerated and, if anything, has shown a declining tendency. Several demographic and economic reasons has been advanced to explain the slow down of rural-urban migration. The high rate of natural growth and slowing down in the rate of employment opportunities in urban areas, growth of sub-urban railway and road transport, general development of social infrastructural facilities like, education, health services, atleast to some extent the implementation of rural development programmes based on orientation of employment opportunities, are some of the additional factors which could account for declaration in the rate of migration.

V.1 Migration Streams

The analysis of our sample data reveals that a majority of (64 per cent) migrants were arriving in the city from rural areas while remaining only 36 per cent came from other towns and cities. Of the migrants arrived in the city from rural areas, more than three-fourths of them came directly from their place of origins while remaining have reported that they have visited some another urban areas also before finally coming to the sample city. Further, the analysis reveals that over three-fourths of the immigrants (76.67 per cent) came from within the state as against of 23.31 per cent from outside the state while none is reported to have arrived from outside country. However, the proportion of persons arriving from rural area is reported to be slightly higher among those migrating from within the state (65.37 per cent) as compared to outside state (63.29 per cent). Also, among the immigrants coming directly from rural areas are significantly higher from within the state (60.00 per cent) than from outside the state (55 per cent). Further, among the immigrants of urban areas the proportion of them which came from within the state (37 per cent) is marginally higher as compared to those of outside state (35 per cent). Thus it appears that a narrow differences are prevailing in the proportion of migrants arrived in the city from rural as well as from urban areas of both within the state as well as outside the state. But in absolute terms a majority of migrants in

Table 5.1 : Stages of Migration by Origin of Migrants.

Origin of Migration	Stages of Migration				
	Rural	Town (Small)	City (Big)	Rural-Town-City	All Migrants
Within State	287 (37.76)	102 (13.42)	177 (23.28)	194 (25.52)	760 (100.0)
Rural	287 (59.66)	-	-	194 (40.33)	481 (100.0)
Urban	-	102 (36.55)	177 (63.45)	-	279 (100.0)
Outside State	83 (35.93)	12 (5.19)	68 (29.43)	68 (29.43)	231 (100.0)
Rural	83 (54.96)	-	-	68 (45.03)	151 (100.0)
Urban	-	12 (15.00)	68 (85.00)	-	80 (100.0)
All Origins	370 (37.33)	114 (11.50)	355 (35.82)	152 (15.33)	991 (100.0)
Rural	370 (58.54)	-	-	262 (41.46)	632 (100.0)
Urban	-	114 (31.75)	245 (68.25)	-	359 (100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of column totals.

the city are arrived from within the state. Taking into account the pattern of migration the analysis reveals that there is a considerable step migration. As 41.46 per cent of the immigrants consisting of 40.33 per cent and 45.03 per cent among the migrants arrived from within the state and from outside the state respectively, had gone to other places also before finally arriving in the sample city.

V.2 Extent and Trend of Migration

The trend of migration has changed its shape during recent past due to the change in the dilemma of national urbanisation policy emphasised under the planning developments and also the increased opportunities of employment and social amenities of life such as medical educational in the rural areas. With the planning strategies regarding the development of small groups of towns and peripheries by way of the establishment of public industries and various social service centres and thus opening the avenues of employment, the flow of migration has been significantly diverted towards these cities. In fact, the growth of larger size groups of towns having population more than 25 lakhs have been slow down or almost stagnant while the population in towns with below 50 thousands had increasing at faster rate.¹ Our analysis depicts that the highest flow of migration to the city was before the period 1965, among the migrants recorded in the city, around 40 per cent and 23 per cent of them are found came before 1960 and during 1961 to 1965 respectively. However, since last two decades the trend of migration has been narrowing down quite speedily. A marked decline in the rate of migration is experienced during 1966 to 1970 (14 per cent) followed by 5 per cent in 1976 to 1980 but it has increased slightly during post 1981 period (5.54

¹ R.C. Sinha and G.S. Mehta, Urbanisation and Urban Employment Growth : A Study at National, Regional and Inter-Town Levels, GIDS, Lucknow, 1987.

per cent). Further, the rate of migration from the rural as well as urban ends has been observed to have declined over the period of time but, among the migrants migrated from former end the rate is significantly much larger than those who have migrated from urban areas. In fact, among the migrants reported to have arrived in the city after 1966 are recorded to be much higher from urban areas as compared to rural areas. Among the migrants reported to have arrived before 1965 are observed 66 per cent and 58 per cent from rural and urban areas respectively. In totality, in the stock of migrants as recorded in the city, the proportion of them arriving from rural areas is much higher than those who have arrived from urban areas which confirms that the rural-urban migration stream has contributed an important role in the growth and structure of city. In fact, since 1966, the rate of migration from urban areas has been increasing at faster rate than from the rural areas. Further, it is widely evident that the migration rate from within the state is decreasing at faster rate than from outside the state, however, the narrow down trend of migration from both the origin is found declining at substantial level over the years. But in the post 1981 periods, the proportion of migrants reported arrived in the city from outside state has increased by around 3 per cent as compared to during 1976-80 period (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 : Distribution of Migrants by Origin and Period of Migration.

Origin of Migration	Before 1960	1961-65	1966-70	1971-75	1976-80	1981& onwards	All Migrants
Within State	299 (39.34)	188 (24.73)	107 (14.07)	88 (11.57)	40 (5.26)	38 (5.00)	760 (100.0)
Rural	206 (42.82)	121 (25.15)	60 (12.47)	52 (10.81)	22 (4.57)	20 (4.15)	481 (100.0)
Urban	93 (33.33)	67 (24.01)	47 (16.84)	36 (12.90)	18 (8.45)	18 (6.45)	279 (100.0)
Outside State	97 (41.99)	43 (18.61)	36 (15.58)	29 (12.55)	9 (3.89)	17 (7.35)	231 (100.0)
Rural	65 (43.04)	28 (18.54)	22 (14.56)	19 (12.58)	6 (3.97)	11 (7.28)	151 (100.0)
Urban	32 (40.00)	15 (18.75)	14 (17.50)	10 (12.50)	3 (3.75)	6 (7.50)	80 (100.0)
All States	396 (39.95)	231 (23.30)	143 (14.42)	117 (11.80)	49 (4.94)	55 (5.54)	991 (100.0)
Rural	271 (42.87)	149 (23.57)	82 (12.97)	71 (11.23)	28 (4.43)	31 (4.90)	632 (100.0)
Urban	125 (34.81)	82 (22.84)	61 (16.99)	46 (12.81)	21 (5.84)	24 (6.68)	359 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

V.3 Activity Status

Analysis pertaining to the activity status of migrants at the place of origin before initiating migration reveals that a majority of them were either children or students (54 per cent) while 37 per cent were in employment and only a small proportion of them (9 per cent) were facing the conditions of unemployment. However, considering the activity status of migrants which had arrived in the city during different periods of time the analysis

reveals that among the migrants to have arrived before 1960 and during 1960-65, significantly a highest proportion of them were students/child (respectively 76 per cent and 51 per cent) followed by employed (respectively 17 per cent and 37 per cent). However, among the migrants migrated during post 1966 periods, the proportion of employed was significantly much higher than the students/child. In fact, the proportion of migrants reported as employed has gone up speedily while the proportion

Table 5.3 : Distribution of Migrants by Their Activity Status at the Native.

Period of Migration	Child	Students	Working	Unemp- loyed	All Migrants
Before 1960	111 (28.03)	189 (47.72)	67 (16.91)	29 (7.32)	396 (100.00)
1961 - 65	20 (8.65)	96 (41.55)	85 (36.79)	30 (12.98)	231 (100.00)
1966 - 70	5 (3.49)	40 (27.97)	84 (58.74)	14 (9.79)	143 (100.00)
1971 - 75	6 (5.12)	33 (28.20)	68 (58.11)	10 (8.54)	117 (100.00)
1976 - 80	1 (2.04)	9 (18.36)	32 (65.30)	7 (14.28)	49 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	5 (9.09)	18 (32.72)	29 (52.72)	3 (5.45)	55 (100.00)
All years	148 (14.95)	385 (38.84)	365 (36.83)	93 (9.38)	991 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

of child/students has gone down subsequently over the periods of migration. Among the latest migrants (post 1981 period) the proportion of employed have recorded to be 53 per cent as

against of 42 per cent child/students and, remaining 5 per cent of them have reported as unemployed at the time of migration at their respective native places. Thus it appears that there has been significant levels of changes in the magnitude of migration particularly since the last one decade. Since the migration of a majority of the persons has taken place for better paid employment opportunities rather than in search of any kind and status of employment in urban areas (Table 5.3). This is evident because a significant proportion of migrants have reported to have been employed before initiating migration.

V.4 Age

Keeping in view the age characteristics of migrants at the time of migration we find a majority of them were in the age group 15 to 25 years (39 per cent) followed by below 15 years (30 per cent) and 25 to 30 years (15 per cent) while remaining 11 per cent and 5 per cent were in the age group 30 to 40 years and above 40 years respectively. Further considering the age composition of migrants those have migrated at different points of time we observed among the migrants who arrived in the city before 1960 a majority of them were with 15 years of age (53 per cent) followed by 43 per cent with 15 to 30 years while only 3 per cent were more than 30 years old. However, among the migrants of 1961-65 periods, their proportion in the above first age group (below 15 years)

has gone down to 19 per cent while it has gone up to 74 per cent and 7 per cent in the second (15 to 30 years) and third age group (above 30 years) respectively. Likewise, we observed that the proportion of migrants has increased significantly in the relatively higher age groups while it has decreased in the lower age groups over the period of migration. Finally among the migrants which have migrated during the post 1981 period, a majority of them were more than 30 years old (44 per cent) followed by 15 to 30 years (42 per cent) and only 15 per cent were below 15 years old. The explanation behind the increasing proportion of migrants in the higher age group ranges is that a significantly larger proportion of them were either employed or students before migration at the place of their last residence (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 : Distribution of Migrants by Their Age at Migration.
(Age Groups in Years)

Period of Migration	Below 15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40 & above	All Migrants
Before 1960	210 (53.03)	86 (21.71)	50 (12.62)	37 (9.34)	11 (2.77)	2 (0.50)	396 (100.00)
1961 - 65	45 (19.48)	54 (23.37)	78 (33.76)	38 (16.45)	10 (4.32)	6 (2.59)	231 (100.00)
1966 - 70	11 (7.69)	20 (13.98)	35 (24.47)	37 (25.87)	36 (25.17)	4 (2.79)	143 (100.00)
1971 - 75	17 (14.52)	18 (15.38)	19 (16.23)	20 (17.09)	35 (29.91)	8 (6.83)	117 (100.00)
1976 - 80	3 (6.12)	9 (18.36)	6 (12.24)	9 (18.36)	8 (16.32)	14 (28.57)	49 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	8 (14.54)	6 (10.90)	10 (18.18)	7 (12.72)	13 (23.63)	11 (20.00)	55 (100.00)
Total Migrants	294 (29.66)	193 (19.47)	198 (19.97)	148 (14.93)	113 (11.40)	45 (4.54)	991 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals

V.5 Level of Education

The educational characteristics of migrants show that over four-fifths of them (80.73 per cent) had received atleast some level of education before migration, of whom a majority of (30 per cent) them had formal level of education (upto middle school standard) followed by secondary (25 per cent) and graduation/post-graduation (16 per cent) while a small proportion of them had (10 per cent) either technical or professional education. Further we observed that there has been significant levels of improvements in the proportions of well educated persons which arrived in the city during recent past than those who arrived some two decades back or so. Among the migrants who arrived in the city before 1960, around 31 per cent of them were illiterate while this figure has reduced to 9 per cent for those arrived during post 1981 periods. Consequently the migrants with above secondary level of education at the time of arriving in the city were 30 per cent before 1960 while this proportion has gone up to 48 per cent for 1961-65, 67 per cent for 1971-75 and 73 per cent for post 1981 periods of migrants. Thus the overall analysis depicted that there has been qualitatively greater changes in the magnitude and selectivity of migration as the educational characteristics of migrants has been changing at significant levels from one to other period of time. During last decade over 80 per cent of the migrants are noticed to have come in the city after availing atleast some level of education, in

Table 5.5 : Educational Levels of Migrants at Their Migration

Period of Migration	Illit- erate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Second- ary	Gradu- ation	Post- Gradu- ation	Techni- cal and Profess- ionals	All Mi- grants
Before 1960	124 (31.31)	63 (15.90)	55 (13.88)	36 (9.09)	833 (20.95)	20 (5.05)	4 (1.01)	11 (2.77)	396 (100.0)
1961 - 65	33 (14.28)	26 (11.25)	30 (12.98)	31 (13.41)	59 (25.54)	25 (10.82)	9 (3.89)	18 (7.79)	231 (100.0)
1966 - 70	9 (6.29)	6 (4.19)	7 (4.89)	10 (6.99)	48 (33.56)	22 (15.38)	14 (9.79)	27 (19.88)	143 (100.0)
1971 - 75	14 (11.96)	9 (7.69)	6 (5.12)	9 (7.69)	23 (19.65)	28 (23.93)	4 (3.41)	24 (20.51)	117 (100.0)
1976 - 80	6 (12.24)	2 (4.08)	1 (2.04)	3 (6.12)	16 (32.65)	8 (16.32)	5 (10.20)	8 (16.32)	49 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	6 (9.09)	3 (5.45)	4 (7.27)	3 (5.45)	14 (23.45)	13 (23.63)	6 (10.90)	7 (12.72)	55 (100.0)
Total Migrants	191 (19.27)	109 (10.99)	103 (10.39)	92 (9.28)	243 (24.52)	116 (11.70)	42 (4.23)	95 (9.58)	991 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

fact a sizeable number of them are reported having higher level of education, which is suited for relatively better level of employment and earning opportunities (Table 5.5).

V.6 Marital Status

Table 5.6 shows that a little more than one-third of immigrants were unmarried persons at the time of migration while 61.17 per cent were married and only 1.10 per cent of them had reported as widow/widower or separated from their wives. However, the proportion of married persons which arrived in the city is observed highest during the period 1976-80 (67 per cent) followed by 1966-70 (62 per cent) post 1981 (56 per cent) and 1961-65 (37 per cent) but among the

Table 5.6 : Marital Status of Migrants at Their Migration

Period of Migration	Marital Status			
	Married	Unmarried	Widower/ Widow se- parated	Total Migrants
Before 1960	65 (16.44)	326 (82.32)	5 (1.24)	396 (100.00)
1961 - 65	85 (36.79)	146 (63.21)	-	231 (100.00)
1966 - 70	89 (62.23)	52 (36.36)	2 (1.41)	143 (100.00)
1971 - 75	72 (61.53)	43 (36.75)	2 (1.72)	117 (100.00)
1976 - 80	33 (67.34)	16 (32.66)	-	49 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	30 (54.54)	23 (41.83)	2 (3.63)	55 (100.00)
All Migrants	374 (37.73)	606 (61.17)	11 (1.10)	991 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

migrants which came before 1960, only 16 per cent were married. The highest proportion of migrants reported to have come in the city during 1966-70 after their marriage is probably related to the fact that significantly a much higher proportion of them were employed and also were in the age group of above 25 years while they initiated migration.

V.7 Purpose of Migration

The analysis pertaining to the purpose of migration of migrants in the city indicate that a majority of them have migrated for seeking employment opportunities (34 per cent) followed by those who have accompanied their parents (30 per cent) and due to transfer of jobs from another place to the city (24 per cent) while only 9 per cent and 3 per cent have migrated respectively for availing educational facilities and some other purposes such as political, social and personal. Further we observed that the purpose of migration seems to have been changing over the periods of initiating migration of the migrants. Among the migrants which arrived in the city before 1960 the highest proportion of them are recorded came to join their family (53 per cent) followed by seeking employment opportunities (32 per cent) while among the migrants reported to have come for seeking employment the proportion has gone up to 44 per cent during 1961-65 while the proportion of those came to join their family in the city has gone down to 23 per cent during same period of time. During remaining periods the proportion of migrants who came for seeking employ-

ment has ultimately gone down in significant proportion while those who have reported to have come in the city due to transfer of jobs in the city from other places has increased subsequently. Among the recent migrants (post 1981 period), a highest proportion of them were already employed elsewhere (44 per cent) followed by in search of employment (27 per cent) and equal proportion (11 per cent each) for availing educational facilities and to join their family while a small proportion (7 per cent) of migrants came for reasons like political, social or any other personal reasons.

Table 5.7 : Purpose of Migration.

Period of Migration	Purpose of Migration					All Mi-
	Accompa- nied parents	Education	In search of emplo- ymen-	Transfer of job	Any Other	
Before 1960	211 (53.28)	32 (8.08)	127 (32.07)	20 (5.05)	6 (1.51)	396 (100.0)
1961 - 65	54 (23.37)	29 (12.55)	102 (44.15)	43 (18.61)	3 (1.29)	231 (100.0)
1966 - 70	14 (9.79)	13 (9.09)	39 (27.27)	73 (51.04)	4 (2.79)	143 (100.0)
1971 - 75	12 (10.25)	10 (8.54)	36 (30.76)	55 (47.00)	4 (3.41)	117 (100.0)
1976 - 80	3 (6.12)	2 (4.08)	19 (38.77)	20 (40.81)	5 (10.20)	49 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	6 (10.91)	5 (10.91)	15 (27.27)	24 (43.63)	4 (7.28)	55 (100.0)
All Migrants	300 (30.29)	92 (9.28)	338 (34.10)	235 (23.71)	26 (2.62)	991 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

V.8 Type of Migration

Further, we have attempted to examine the type and characteristics of migration of only those persons which have arrived in the city either for seeking employment opportunities or with employment from outside the city. Before we go into the analysis one has to understand that the motive of both the category of migrants is by and large similar because the migration motivation of both the categories of migrants is ultimately related with the aspect of employment. The only difference in the nature of migration, is that the employment is already fixed before arriving in the city for one group of migrants while the other group of migrants have to search employment. However, from our analytical point of view we shall retain both the categories of migrants into a single frame. Therefore, accepting that the characteristics as well as motives of migration of both the groups are similar we shall examine the extent and pace to which the migration of an individual motivated with employment brings out the extra burden of population in the city at the time of their arrivals or after migration. It is accepted that the unlimited growth in the city is not only a result of acceleration of migration motivated by employment opportunities but also the migrants who arrive in the city for above motivation. A majority of migrants shift their dependents from the place of last residence to the place of destination as soon as they find better level of employment and earning opportunities. However, the shift

Table 5.8 : Type of Migration of Migrants Who Came in the City With Job and Seeking Job

Period of Migration	Type of Migration							
	For Seeking Job				With Job			
	Alone	With Family	Total	1	Alone	With Family	Total	All
Before 1960	125 (98.42)	2 (1.57)	127 (100.00)	2	18 (10.00)	20 (90.00)	127 (86.39)	20 (13.61)
1961 - 65	101 (99.01)	1 (0.99)	102 (100.00)	10 (23.25)	33 (76.75)	43 (100.00)	111 (76.55)	34 (23.45)
1966 - 70	35 (89.74)	4 (10.26)	39 (100.00)	37 (50.68)	36 (49.32)	73 (100.00)	72 (64.29)	40 (35.71)
1971 - 75	35 (97.22)	1 (2.78)	36 (100.00)	32 (58.18)	23 (41.82)	55 (100.00)	67 (73.63)	24 (26.37)
1976 - 80	18 (94.73)	1 (5.27)	19 (100.00)	8 (40.00)	12 (60.00)	20 (100.00)	26 (66.67)	13 (33.33)
1981 and onwards	13 (86.66)	2 (13.34)	15 (100.00)	15 (62.50)	9 (37.50)	24 (100.00)	28 (71.79)	11 (28.21)
All Migrants	327 (96.74)	11 (3.26)	338 (100.00)	104 (44.26)	131 (55.74)	235 (100.00)	431 (75.22)	142 (24.78)
								573 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

of dependant may be as a temporary or a permanent nature of settlement, in fact the majority of shifts happen to be diverted into the permanent nature of settlements of those which are made temporary at the initial stages. Keeping in view this aspect we found that only one-fourth of the sample migrants had arrived in the city with their dependent family members. Indeed this figure for migrants who came for seeking employment opportunities is comparably at much lower order (3.2 per cent) than those who came with employment (55.77 per cent). The proportion of migrants reported to have come with their family members are found highest during the period 1966-70 (36 per cent) followed by 33 per cent in 1976-80, 28 per cent post 1981 period while only 14 per cent had arrived before 1960. However, the pattern of migration into the city has found changed among the migrants who migrated with employment as well as of those migrated for seeking employment. As among the migrants the proportion of those arrived in the city with their family dependents has gone down from 90 per cent (before 1960) to 38 per cent (during post 1981 period) while among the migrants who had migrated for seeking employment, this proportion has increased from 1.57 to 13.34 per cent during the same two periods (Table 5.8).

Further, Table 5.9 depicts that the proportion of migrants reported to have migrated in the city with their family members has gone up from 14 per cent in 1960 to 36 per cent in 1966-70 while this proportion has gone down to 27 per cent in 1971-75

Table 5.9 : Classification of Migrants by Number of Family Members Migrated With them.

Period of Migration	Migrants by Number of Family Members Joined them					Total Migrants with job & seeking Job	Average family size migrated with Migrants
	One	Two	Three	Four & above	Total		
Before 1960	10 (50.00)	3 (15.00)	4 (20.00)	3 (15.00)	20(13.61) (100.00)	147 (100.00)	2.05
1961 - 65	15 (44.12)	15 (44.12)	3 (8.82)	1 (2.94)	34(23.45) (100.00)	145 (100.00)	1.71
1966 - 70	18 (45.00)	9 (22.50)	11 (27.50)	2 (5.00)	40(35.71) (100.00)	112 (100.00)	1.95
1971 - 75	7 (29.17)	8 (33.33)	6 (25.00)	3 (12.50)	24(26.37) (100.00)	91 (100.00)	2.33
1976 - 80	5 (38.46)	2 (15.38)	5 (38.46)	1 (7.69)	13(33.33) (100.00)	39 (100.00)	2.23
1981 and onwards	4 (36.36)	2 (18.18)	1 (9.09)	4 (36.36)	11(28.21) (100.00)	39 (100.00)	2.73
All Migrants	59 (41.55)	39 (27.46)	30 (21.13)	14 (9.86)	142(24.78) (100.00)	573 (100.00)	2.06

Note : Figures in brackets represents the percentages of column sub-totals.

and further the figure increased to 31 per cent during post 1975 periods. The average size of family that arrived in the city with the migrants is estimated of 2 members. However, this figure is varying from 1.71 members during 1961-65 to at 2.73 members during post 1981 periods. Further, we observed that a majority of migrants brought only one family member (42 per cent) followed by two (28 per cent) members and three members (21 per cent) while only 10 per cent of them have reported to have brought 4 and above number of family members at the time of their arrival in the city.

Further, we have attempted to examine the pattern and extent to which the dependent family members have joined the migrants after their movements from the place of last residence. The trend regarding joining of the family dependents with the migrants at the place of destination is found increasing significantly in each subsequent periods. However, the proportion of migrants reported to have been joined by at least one family member after their migration has decreased from 39 per cent (before 1960) to 18 per cent (Post 1981). The average number of dependent family members who joined the migrants is reported to be highest during 1976-80 (3 members) and lowest during 1961-65 (1.6 members) periods. Further, a highest proportion of the migrants have reported joined them by one family member followed by two (28 per cent) and more than 4 members (14 per cent) while a lowest proportion of them (9 per cent) were joined by three members after their arrival in the sample city (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10 : Classification of Migrants by Number of Their Family Members Joined Them After Migration.

Period of Migration	Migrants by Number of Family Members joined after Migration					Migrants with job & seeking after job	Av. Family size joined after migrants
	One	Two	Three	Four & above	Total		
Before 1960	24 (42.11)	23 (40.35)	4 (7.02)	6 (10.53)	57(38.78) (100.00)	147 (100.00)	1.91
1961 - 65	28 (19.31)	9 (6.21)	2 (1.38)	5 (3.45)	45(31.03) (100.00)	145 (100.00)	1.60
1966 - 70	15 (68.18)	2 (9.09)	2 (0.09)	3 (13.64)	22(19.64) (100.00)	112 (100.00)	1.86
1971 - 75	8 (33.33)	8 (33.33)	3 (12.50)	5 (20.83)	24(26.37) (100.00)	91 (100.00)	2.33
1976 - 80	2 (28.57)	2 (28.57)	1 (14.85)	2 (28.57)	7(17.95) (100.00)	39 (100.00)	3.00
1981 and onwards	2 (28.57)	2 (28.57)	2 (28.57)	1 (14.85)	7(17.95) (100.00)	39 (100.00)	2.29
All Migrants	79 (48.77)	46 (28.40)	14 (8.64)	22 (13.58)	162(28.27) (100.00)	573 (100.00)	1.94

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentages of column sub-totals.

Lastly taking into consideration the consequences of dependent family members of migrants arrived behind them in the city either at migration or joined after migration of the migrants we observed that the number of dependents per migrant arrived in the city has increased from 1.65 to 2.50 between the period 1961 to 1980, however, this figure is found to have remained almost stagnant during post 1976 periods. In total-ity, two dependent members per migrant have reported arrived in the city. In other words, we can say that the migration of each individual person motivated with employment or income opportunities leads to the burden of two additional persons in the environment of city with him. However, the proportion of migrants living with the family in the city is reported to be significantly at lower order (31 per cent) than those are

Table 5.11 : Number of Family Members Joined to Migrants and the Number of Migrants Living Alone and With Family in the City.

Period of Migration	Family Members	Number of Migrants Living			Average size of family per migrant
		Alone	With Family	Total	
Before 1960	150	319 (80.56)	77 (19.44)	396 (100.00)	1.95
1961 - 65	130	152 (65.80)	79 (34.20)	231 (100.00)	1.65
1966 - 70	119	81 (56.64)	62 (43.36)	143 (100.00)	1.92
1971 - 75	112	69 (58.97)	48 (41.03)	117 (100.00)	2.33
1976 - 80	50	29 (59.18)	20 (40.82)	49 (100.00)	2.50
1981 and onwards	46	37 (67.27)	18 (32.73)	55 (100.00)	2.46
All Migrants	607	687 (69.32)	304 (30.68)	991 (100.00)	2.00

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

living alone (69 per cent). Further the analysis reveals that the proportion of migrants living with family in the city is noticed highest among those arrived during 1966-70 (43 per cent), however, this proportion is observed decreasing consistently over the periods of time. However, the lowest proportion of migrants living with family is noticed those came before 1960 (Table 5.11).

Thus, we may draw the conclusion that the rate of migration from rural to urban areas was categorically much higher till the period 1965. In fact this trend has been reduced substantially over the subsequent periods of time. To some extent the flow of migration into the city has been observed increasing faster from urban areas as compared from the rural end. The step migration of persons also seen substantially higher but a majority of the migrants who arrived in the city has a rural background whether they have migrated from outside or from within the state. The faster growth in the size and structure of the city observed over the years is basically a result of extremely larger stock of migrants in the city which were arrived from rural areas, particularly before 1965. To begin with these migrants have been coming to Lucknow with the sole intention of seeking employment. However, once they find a job and settle down to the life style of the city their settlement becomes permanent. In other words after the permanent settlement of migrants in city their next generations are enumerated as non-migrants for the city which have shown that

the changes in the composition of size structure of city has taken place mainly due to larger natural growth than the migration of people from outside city.

Further we observed that the composition and characteristics of the migrants are changing over the years. A decline in the proportion of those arriving for seeking employment and increased proportion of those coming for education and due to the transfer of jobs in the city from outside city indicate that the incidence of distress migration has decreased while that for improvement in educational and living standards has increased. Also, the decline in the proportion of job seekers is the result of more or atleast some diversification of employment opportunities in various areas and decline in the employment avenues in the city; as the proportion of migrants arriving in city with the transfer of employment is increasing substantially over the years. Also, we observed that the proportion of migrants reported to have been employed before migration at the place of last residence is substantially increasing over the period of time.

Further, we found that due to the increased proportion of migrants who reported that they were enrolled in various educational systems and were employed at the place of last residence, the age characteristics of the migrants at migration

is also changing over the years, in fact the age at migration is found to be increasing over the periods of their movements. However, a majority of migrants were between the age group of 15 to 30 years at their arrival in the city. Further, it appears that the proportion of migrants who have come after marriage and number of family members joining them at migration or after migration in the city is indicated to be significantly increasing over the period of time, however, the proportion of migrants living with family is observed comparably smaller than those are living alone in the city.

CHAPTER VI

Reasons, Characteristics and Benefits of Migration

In the preceding chapter we had found that the motivations and the magnitudes of migration has increasingly been changed over the years and the migration rate motivated with seeking employment and income opportunities has narrowed down to substantial levels. Further, in the present chapter we attempt to examine the basic characteristics, implications and reasons of leaving native place, job aspiration, ideas and information sources behind the situation of prevailing job market, extent of waiting before getting employment and the pattern of benefits derived as a result of migration by the migrants who arrived in city during different points of time.

The decision of migration of people from one place to other is influenced because of several motivating factors. Most of the migration studies have postulated the role of economic factor in migration for a majority of the persons. In fact, non-availability of employment and the income opportunities at the place of origin tend to push them to migrate in search of these opportunities. There are also people who migrate from well-to-do families with the consideration of better social and economic aspirations. As such, several factors combined together determine the decision to migrate from one place to other for seeking better level of employment and income opportunities and to avail better amenities of life.

VI.1 Levels of Family Income

Average per capita income in the households of migrants at the time of their migration is estimated to be Rs.870 while the per household income of migrants was Rs.4483. Further, we observed that the highest level of PCI in the households is recorded to be in the case of migrants who arrived before 1960 and lowest for those arriving during 1961-65. On the other hand, the per household income of migrants at the time of migration is reported to be ranging lowest from Rs.3709 to highest Rs.5920, of those who came in the city during the period 1961-65 and post 1981 respectively. Further we observed that the proportion of migrants coming from lowest income group ranges (below Rs.2000) is found highest during 1976-80 (32 per cent) followed by 1961-65 (27 per cent), 1966-70 (26 per cent) while only 22 per cent and 20 per cent came during 1971-75 and before 1960 respectively. However, among the migrants with highest family income at their native place are found proportionately higher during post 1981 period (20 per cent) and lowest during 1976-80 (5 per cent) period, but among the recent migrants (post 1981) a majority of them have reported coming from the income group Rs.3000 - 5000. Thus, it is indicated that the level of income available with the family has, by and large, lasting effect on the propensity and in decision making of migration. In fact, in totality about one-fourth of the migrants have reported to have come from the lowest income group range (below Rs.2000) as against of 19 per

Table 6.1 : Distribution of Migrants by Family Income at Migration

Period of Migration	Income Groups (in Rs.) of Migrant's Households								PCI Per household
	Below 1500	1500-2000	2000-3000	3000-5000	5000-7000	7000-10000	10000 & above	All Groups	
Before 1960	18 (14.17)	7 (5.51)	18 (14.17)	18 (14.17)	42 (33.07)	16 (12.60)	8 (6.30)	127 (100.00)	1034
1961 - 65	15 (14.71)	13 (12.75)	23 (22.55)	23 (22.55)	13 (12.75)	9 (8.82)	6 (5.88)	102 (100.00)	723
1966 - 70	67 (15.38)	4 (10.26)	8 (20.51)	6 (15.38)	7 (17.95)	5 (12.82)	3 (7.69)	39 (100.00)	810
1971 - 75	5 (13.89)	3 (8.33)	4 (11.11)	7 (19.44)	6 (16.67)	8 (22.22)	3 (8.33)	36 (100.00)	877
1976 - 80	2 (10.53)	4 (21.05)	1 (5.26)	4 (21.05)	5 (26.32)	2 (10.53)	1 (5.26)	19 (100.00)	769
1981 and onwards	-	-	-	7 (46.67)	4 (26.67)	1 (6.67)	3 (20.00)	15 (100.00)	949
All Migrants	46 (13.61)	31 (9.17)	54 (15.98)	65 (19.23)	77 (22.78)	41 (12.13)	24 (7.10)	338 (100.00)	870
									4483

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

cent came from the highest income group range (above Rs.7000) (Table 6.1).

VI.2 Amount of Money in Possession

Table 6.2 contains data on the amount of money brought by migrants for meeting the cost of migration and making their living arrangements in the city. Analysing data, we found all migrants who came for seeking employment had atleast some amount of money in their possession while leaving their last residence. Further, we found that the average amount of money brought by migrants comes to be around Rs.221, however, this amount of money per migrant is ranging from Rs.157 to Rs.365 in the case of migrants arrived during the period 1961-65 and post 1981 respectively. On the other hand, a majority of migrants were found to have brought less than Rs.200 (45 per cent) followed by Rs.200 - 500 (38 per cent) while only 17 per cent of them were reported to have brought more than Rs.500 from the place of their origins for meeting the costs of migration. We also observed that there are narrow differences in keeping the amount of money in possession for meeting the migration costs and the initial cost of living at the place of destination between the migrants arrived in the city during different periods of time. Although the proportion of migrants to have brought more than Rs.500 in their possession are recorded highest among those came during post 1981 (27 per cent) and lowest during 1961-65 (12 per cent) periods (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 : Distribution of Migrants by Amount of Money Brought in Possession at Migration.

Period of Migration	Amount of Money (Rs.)							Av. amt. of money per migrant
	Below 100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500 & above	All Mi-grants	
Before 1960	21 (16.54)	31 (24.41)	26 (20.47)	14 (11.02)	13 (10.24)	22 (17.32)	127 (100.00)	294.91
1961 - 65	17 (16.67)	28 (27.45)	16 (15.69)	15 (14.71)	14 (13.73)	12 (11.76)	102 (100.00)	156.57
1966 - 70	8 (20.51)	16 (41.03)	6 (15.38)	2 (5.13)	-	7 (17.95)	39 (100.00)	198.21
1971 - 75	5 (13.89)	11 (30.56)	6 (16.67)	5 (13.89)	1 (2.78)	8 (22.22)	36 (100.00)	297.31
1976 - 80	5 (26.32)	5 (26.32)	3 (15.79)	2 (10.52)	-	4 (21.05)	19 (100.00)	306.32
1981 and onwards	2 (13.33)	2 (13.33)	3 (20.00)	1 (6.67)	3 (20.00)	4 (26.67)	15 (100.00)	365.33
All Migrants	58 (17.16)	93 (27.51)	60 (17.75)	39 (11.54)	31 (9.17)	57 (16.86)	338 (100.00)	221.14

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

VI.3 Kinship and Migration

Among the various factors of choosing the destinations for migration, the presence of relatives, friends or family members at the intended place of migration are among the important factors which influence and determine the migration decision of a majority of migrants. Before initiating migration decision people assess over the possibilities of their arrangements like lodging, boarding and assistance in searching employment opportunities from the already migrated persons at

different destinations. Thus the people select such areas as their destinations where they could be provided best possible livings and other facilities. However, initially, the migration of people could be intended either alone or with already working migrants to the decided place of migration. Analysis of our sample data reveals that a significantly highest proportion of migrants have reported migrated alone (65.38 per cent) followed by alongwith their working family members (26.23 per cent) and relatives/friends (6.51 per cent)

Table 6.3 : Distribution of Migrants (Who Came for Seeking Employment) by Kinship of Migration.

Period of Migration	Kinship of Migration				Total Migrants
	Alone	Working family members	Others from villages/area	Relatives/friends	
Before 1960	82 (64.57)	32 (25.20)	1 (0.79)	12 (9.45)	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	64 (62.75)	29 (28.43)	4 (3.92)	5 (4.90)	102 (100.00)
1966 - 70	28 (71.79)	11 (28.21)	-	-	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	27 (75.00)	3 (8.33)	1 (2.78)	5 (13.89)	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	10 (52.63)	9 (47.37)	-	-	19 (100.00)
1981 and above	10 (66.67)	5 (33.33)	-	-	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	221 (65.38)	89 (26.33)	6 (1.78)	22 (6.51)	338 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

while a lowest proportion (2 per cent) of them with other returned migrants. Further, the analysis reveals that the proportion of migrants reported to have come along with their relatives from last place of residence is registered highest of those came during 1976-80 (47 per cent) and lowest during 1966-70 (28 per cent), however, among the recent migrants of post 1981 period, 67 per cent were reported arrived alone as against of 33 per cent with their working family members in the city (Table 6.3).

VI.4 Reason for Leaving Native Place

Most of the migration studies which were undertaken during recent past have emphasised the role of economic factors and lesser employment opportunities available at the native place in migration. However, significantly a smaller size of persons initiate the decision of migration due to lack of amenities of life, social discrimination and the incidence of natural calamities and so on. But the opinion of the scholars are that most of the migration are by and large related to economically motivated reasons. In uneven distribution of economic activity, the level among regions and regional reproductive differentials of population tend to reinforce each other to accelerate migratory movements. In fact, expectation are that the significant changes might have taken place in the reported reasons of migration during recent past as a result of improvements in the distribution of employment

and income opportunities between different rural and urban areas of different regions in the country. Considering our sample data we find that significantly highest proportion of migrants arrived in the city due to lack of better paid employment opportunities (57 per cent) followed by poverty (26 per cent) and equal proportion of (7 per cent) each due to non-availability of amenities of life and other reasons like social, political and personal while remaining lowest (3 per cent) proportion of migrants have reported to have migrated outside their native places either by the incidence of natural calamities or because they were socially discarded by their communities. Further, considering into account the reasons for leaving the native places of migrants which arrived during different points of time we observed that there has been significant changes in the proportion of migrants who arrived due to poverty and lack of employment opportunities at the place of last residence; particularly since last one decade. As among the migrants reported to have migrated due to the conditions of poverty existing at the place of origin the proportion has decreased from 42 per cent in 1971-75 to 21.05 per cent in 1976-80 and 13.33 per cent during post 1981 periods. Among those have migrated due to non-availability of better employment opportunities at the native the proportion has also been noticed to narrowed down significantly during post 1971 periods as compared to previous periods of time. However, the proportions of migrants which have reported as having

Table 6.4 : Reasons for Leaving Native Place.

Period of Migration	Poverty	Inadequate employment opportunities	Lack of amenities	Social discrimination	Natural calamities	Others	Total
Before 1960	28 (22.05)	77 (60.63)	4 (3.14)	4 (3.14)	4 (3.14)	6 (4.72)	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	24 (23.53)	59 (57.84)	6 (5.88)	3 (2.94)	2 (1.96)	8 (7.84)	102 (100.00)
1966 - 70	10 (25.64)	24 (61.54)	1 (2.56)	-	1 (2.56)	3 (7.69)	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	15 (41.67)	15 (41.67)	4 (11.11)	-	-	2 (5.56)	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	4 (21.05)	10 (52.63)	1 (5.26)	-	-	4 (21.05)	19 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	2 (13.33)	9 (60.00)	2 (13.33)	-	-	2 (13.33)	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	83 (24.56)	194 (57.40)	22 (6.51)	7 (2.07)	7 (2.07)	25 (7.40)	338 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

migrated in search of better amenities of life has increased from 3 per cent to 13 per cent during 1966-70 and post 1981 periods respectively. And in case of migration reasons like social, political and personal of persons has increased from 5 per cent to 21 per cent during 1976-80 and post 1981 periods respectively. But, it has been noted that the migration due to social boycott and the incidence of natural calamities has been negligible, in fact zero, after the period 1965. (Table 6.4). Over and above, the assessment relating to the reasons of migration of people indicate that the factors like inadequacy

in the availability of better paid employment opportunities and lack of amenities of life at the native place are the major responsible issues, left during recent past.

VI.5 Assurance of Job Availability

Further considering the probabilities and the conditions of job assurance received by migrants before initiating migration from the place of last origin we observed that significantly a highest proportion of migrants (42 per cent) have decided to migrate with the feelings of general understandings that employment opportunities are sufficiently available in the city while the jobs for second majority of migrants (35 per cent) were fixed before their arrival and remaining 12 per cent and 11 per cent were respectively assured and committed by their relatives regarding assistance for searching the jobs in the city. Among the migrants arrived with the intention of general hope regarding the availability of employment opportunity in the city were reported highest during 1971-75 (58 per cent) and equal proportion of them (47 per cent) each during 1960-80 and before 1960 while this figure has found lowest during post 1981 (20 per cent) period. This indicate that during recent past general understanding concerning to the availability pattern of employment opportunities in urban areas has narrowed down while a majority of persons are initiating migration after the fixation of jobs for them in the city (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5 : Availability/Hope for Job at the Time of Migration

Period of Migration	Fixed job	Job Assured	Help assured to get a job	General hope of getting job	All Migrants
Before 1960	44 (34.65)	9 (7.09)	14 (11.02)	60 (47.24)	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	38 (37.25)	19 (18.63)	9 (8.82)	36 (35.29)	102 (100.00)
1966-- 70	15 (38.46)	5 (12.82)	6 (15.38)	13 (33.33)	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	9 (25.00)	2 (5.56)	4 (11.11)	21 (58.33)	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	4 (21.05)	3 (15.79)	3 (15.79)	9 (47.37)	19 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	9 (60.00)	2 (13.33)	1 (6.67)	3 (20.00)	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	119 (35.21)	40 (11.83)	37 (10.95)	142 (42.01)	338 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

VI.6 Aspirations for Jobs

This is a general phenomenon that the aspiration for a job of an individual is governed basically by his level of education. With this understanding the hypothesis is that significant changes might have been taken in the pattern of job aspiration of migrants which were arrived during different periods of time and also among the migrants of recent periods. As we found in the proceeding analysis that there has been significant improvements in the proportions of well educated migrants arriving in the city over the years.

Our analysis reveals that a majority of migrants came in the city for white collar occupations (42 per cent) followed by low grade ministerial jobs in Government (26 per cent) and low paid informal sector activities (18 per cent) such as rickshaw pulling (8 per cent) domestic work (2 per cent) and some other petty jobs (8 per cent) while remaining 14 per cent came for seeking employment in manufacturing sector (7 per cent) and in private shops (7 per cent). Further the analysis reveals that the proportion of migrants arriving in the city with the aspiration of white collar jobs has been increasing considerably since last two decades. While on the other hand, the proportion of migrants coming for finding the opportunity of both low cadre jobs in the Government as well as in informal sector has gone down from 31 per cent to 20 per cent and from 20 per cent to 13 per cent respectively during the periods before 1960 and post 1981. No migrant is reported to have come with the aspiration of job in informal sector either as rickshaw puller or domestic worker during post 1981 period, also to work in the private shops during post 1971 periods. Thus the overall analysis depicts that the main motivations of migration of a majority of persons has been to seek employment opportunities with the Government departments while the proportion of migrants aspiring jobs in manufacturing and informal sector activities has been reduced at substantial levels, atleast since last one decade (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6 : Distribution of Migrants by Kind of Job Aspiration in the City.

Period of Migration	White collar job in Govern-ment	Low grade job in Govern-ment	Job in Factory	Job in Shops	Rickshaw pulling	Domestic work	Other informal activity job	All Mi-grants
Before 1960	52 (40.94)	39 (30.71)	3 (2.36)	8 (6.30)	15 (11.81)	2 (1.57)	8 (6.30)	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	35 (34.31)	26 (24.49)	14 (13.73)	11 (10.78)	8 (7.84)	1 (0.98)	7 (6.86)	112 (100.00)
1966 - 70	21 (53.85)	8 (20.51)	3 (7.69)	2 (5.13)	-	1 (2.56)	4 (10.26)	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	15 (41.67)	7 (19.44)	3 (8.33)	2 (5.56)	3 (8.33)	1 (2.78)	5 (13.89)	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	10 (53.63)	4 (21.05)	1 (5.26)	-	2 (10.53)	1 (5.26)	1 (5.26)	19 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	9 (60.00)	3 (20.00)	1 (6.67)	-	-	-	2 (13.33)	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	142 (42.02)	87 (25.73)	25 (7.40)	23 (6.80)	28 (8.28)	6 (1.78)	27 (7.99)	338 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

VI.7 Awareness About the Situation of Employment

Further, enquiring about the knowledge and ideas of migrants regarding the situation of job market prevailing in city before intending migration from the place of origin we found that significantly a highest proportion of them (40 per cent) had the feeling that the employment opportunities are available as per their preference followed by 25 per cent were aware that atleast some paid jobs could be available and 22 per cent had the idea that initially one can get the low paid employment although higher paid jobs could be available after some period of stay in the city while only 10 per cent have had the feeling of getting employment only after devoting significant duration of time in search of employment. Among remaining migrants, around 7 per cent were aware of the availability of jobs atleast in informal sector. Further, the analysis reveals that the proportion of migrants reported to had the knowledge that employment in the city could be available as per their choice has gone down from 43 per cent to 27 per cent of those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. While, the figure for those had the idea of getting atleast some low paid job or the opportunity to engage in informal sector has increased at significant levels over the years; in fact the proportion of migrants reported to had accepted in terms of finding job either with low category or low paid status is found 13 per cent during

Table 6.7 : Idea About the Job Situation in the City Before Migration.

Period of Migration	As Likes	Atleast some job	Diffi- cult to get imm- ediately	Initia- lly low income job	Any work could availa- ble	All Mi- grants
Before 1960	55 (43.31)	28 (22.05)	10 (7.87)	26 (20.47)	8 (6.30)	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	38 (37.25)	20 (19.61)	13 (12.75)	26 (25.49)	5 (4.90)	102 (100.00)
1966 - 70	11 (28.21)	13 (33.33)	6 (15.38)	8 (20.51)	1 (2.56)	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	9 (25.00)	12 (33.33)	3 (8.33)	7 (19.44)	5 (13.89)	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	6 (31.58)	5 (26.32)	1 (5.26)	5 (26.32)	2 (10.53)	19 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	4 (26.67)	6 (40.00)	1 (6.67)	2 (13.33)	2 (13.33)	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	123 (36.39)	84 (24.85)	34 (10.06)	74 (21.89)	23 (6.81)	338 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

post 1981 period while this figure was highest during 1975-80 (26 per cent) followed by 1961-65 (25 per cent) (Table 6.7).

VI.8 Sources of Information for the Situation of Job Market

The return migrants from urban areas such as those who visit their native place for short durations and permanently after retirement are the main sources of information for the residents as well as those that are willing to migrate, regarding the situations and the conditions of job market prevailing

in the urban areas. However, the residents of nearby areas of towns have additional advantages of getting this information as a result of their greater relations with those towns. Considering our analysis we found that significantly a high proportion of migrants were not provided any information from any sources about the situation of job market but they used their own guess work that probabilities of finding employment opportunities in the city are comparatively better off than at the place of their origin while 39 per cent were informed through other medias such as newspapers, radio, etc. Further, the analysis depicts that among the migrants coming on their own intuition about the probability of job availability in the city, a majority of them came during 1971-75 (64 per cent) while this proportion was lowest during post 1981 period (53 per cent). Consequently, among the migrants which were informed by pre-migrated persons in the city the proportion has gone down from 44 per cent to 40 per cent of those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Still the return migrants have been playing a significant role in providing the information regarding the situation of job market. But during recent past the medias of information like newspapers, radios and televisions are also observed performing a better role in informing the people regarding this aspect. As the proportion of migrants received information through these medias has been increasing significantly over the years. However, no migrant among those arrived before 1960 had observed received any information from these mass medias (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8 : Source of Information About Job Situation in the City.

Period of Migration	Source of Information About Job				
	Own Guess	Migrant on leave	Returned Migrants	Others*	All Migrants
Before 1960	71 (55.91)	52 (40.94)	4 (3.15)	-	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	60 (58.82)	34 (33.33)	5 (4.90)	3 (2.90)	102 (100.00)
1966 - 70	24 (61.54)	9 (23.08)	4 (10.26)	2 (5.13)	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	23 (63.89)	10 (27.78)	2 (5.55)	1 (2.78)	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	12 (63.16)	6 (31.58)	-	1 (5.26)	19 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	8 (53.33)	3 (20.00)	3 (20.00)	1 (6.67)	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	198 (58.58)	114 (33.73)	18 (5.33)	8 (2.37)	338 (100.00)

*Newspaper, Radio, T.V.

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

VI.9. Period of Waiting

Further an examination was also carried out with respect to time spent by migrants while looking for employment on their arrival in the city. The analysis reveals that around 70 per cent of the migrants who looked for employment could find it within one month of their arrival. However, a small proportion of 21 per cent and 9 per cent have spent about one to five months and more than 6 months respectively in search of employment opportunities in the City. And an average period

of waiting before finding employment is registered to be around 50 days. This indicate that migrants are getting the opportunity of employment rather quickly in the urban labour market which could be as a result of either employment opportunities are readily available or migrants have lower expectations and a greater requirement for income which encourage them to take up whatever jobs are available on arrival in the city. Taking into account the pattern of time spent by migrants in search

Table 6.9 : Waiting Period Before Getting Job in the City.

Period of migration	Period in Months					Total	Av.Per- iod of waiting
	Below 1	1-2	2-3	3-6	6 and above		
Before 1960	95 (75.80)	8 (6.30)	8 (6.30)	10 (7.87)	6 (4.72)	127 (100.00)	0.89
1961 - 65	83 (81.37)	5 (4.90)	6 (5.88)	1 (0.98)	7 (6.86)	102 (100.00)	0.68
1966 - 70	21 (54.85)	4 (10.26)	4 (10.26)	4 (10.26)	6 (15.38)	39 (100.00)	1.85
1971 - 75	15 (41.67)	2 (5.56)	6 (16.67)	7 (19.44)	6 (16.67)	36 (100.00)	2.08
1976 - 80	12 (63.16)	-	1 (5.26)	2 (10.53)	4 (21.05)	19 (100.00)	2.47
1981 and onwards	9 (60.00)	3 (20.00)	2 (13.33)	-	1 (6.67)	15 (100.00)	0.86
All Migrants	235 (69.53)	22 (6.51)	27 (7.99)	24 (7.10)	30 (8.88)	338 (100.00)	1.20

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

of employment of those arrived in the city during different periods of time we observed that the figure of average time

spent is ranging lowest from 0.68 months (1961-65) to 2.47 months (1976-80) and the proportions of migrants reported to have devoted more than 6 months in searching employment has been increasing consistantly over the years, ending to 1980 periods. However, during post 1981 periods, the figure has gone down to 6.67 per cent, as during 1976-80 periods it was 21.05 per cent. This is as a result that the jobs for a majority of migrants who migrated during post 1981 periods were either fixed or they were assured for providing jobs before their arrival in the city. Among the migrants to have spent less than one month looking for jobs are found highest during 1961-65 (81 per cent) and lowest during 1971-75 (42 per cent).

VI.10 Arrangements for Livings During Waiting Periods

Enquiring about the types of arrangements of livings made by migrants during their waiting before finding employment opportunities in the city we found that significantly a highest proportion of them have lived without bearing any cost of lodging, boarding and fooding with their working family members (58 per cent) followed by friends and relatives (40 per cent) while only a small proportion (3 per cent) had lived on payment either with their friends/relatives or alone in the city. Average monthly cost of livings beared by those who lived on payment is estimated to be around Rs.117. Further, the analysis reveals that the proportions of migrants who lived

with their family members had increased consistently in case of migrants who arrived till 1970 (67 per cent) but decreased subsequently (56 per cent) during 1971-75 while it has been remaining almost stagnant since the period 1976 (53 per cent). However, in case of migrants living with friends/relatives without payment, these figures are found increasing at significant levels since the last decade. Consequently, the proportions of migrants reported lived on payment either with friends/relatives or alone are found increasing over the years (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10 : Arrangements for Livings During Waiting Periods

Period of Migration	Living with family members	Living with relatives/ friends without payments	Living with friends/ relatives with payments	Average amount of payment (Rs. monthly)	Total Migrants
Before 1960	68 (53.54)	58 (44.09)	3 (2.37)	116.67	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	63 (61.76)	36 (35.29)	3 (2.94)	109.67	102 (100.00)
1966 - 70	26 (66.67)	12 (30.77)	1 (2.56)	115.00	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	20 (55.56)	15 (41.67)	1 (2.78)	125.00	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	10 (52.63)	7 (36.84)	2 (10.53)	119.50	19 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	8 (53.33)	7 (46.67)	-	-	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	195 (57.69)	133 (39.35)	10 (2.96)	116.50	338 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

VI.11 Benefits of Migration

Further we have attempted to examine that whether migrants derive any additional socio-economic benefits or not at the place of destination as compared to what they acquire at their native place. If they did acquire any benefit after leaving their native place then the question raise that to what extent and pace the benefits in terms of social, economic, cultural and different amenities of life has been acquired by the migrants which arrived in the city during different periods of time. Expectations are that the migrants derive atleast some level and extent of benefits because the migration of people generally takes place from the areas of low opportunities to the areas of relatively higher opportunities, although the benefits of migration might be nominal or even zero at the initial stages of arrival but may increase substantially with the duration of stay at the place of destination. On the other hands, there may be also wider differentials in the pattern of acquiring different types and categories of benefits among the migrants in general and those who arrived in the city during different points of time. This is because of the differentials in the socio-economic backgrounds, personal characteristics and the place of origin of the migrants.

Reviewing our analysis it appears that significantly a high proportion of migrants have received the advantage in terms of increase in their earning/income levels (96.45 per cent)

followed by career prospects of children (93 per cent) availability of educational facilities for children (91 per cent), improvements in housing conditions (88 per cent) while around 82 per cent and 78 per cent of them have reported improvements in their social status and health conditions respectively. Further, considering the pattern of changes which have been taking place in the levels of income among the migrants arriving in the city during different points of time the data shows that the proportions of migrants reported to have improved their level of incomes are significantly related with their duration of stay in the city. As among the migrants to have arrived in the city before 1970, around 97 per cent are receiving atleast some benefit in their earnings and this figure has gone down to around 94 and 87 per cent in the case of those who came during 1971-80 and post 1981 periods respectively. This indicates that a significant proportion of the migrants have acquired the advantage of migration. However, the proportions of migrants having had no advantage are found increasing over the years. However, among the latest (post 1981 periods) migrants, only 13 per cent of them are indicated to be getting lower level of earnings in the city as compared to what they were getting at the place of their native place.

Among the migrants who have acquired better facilities in housing conditions in the city are also found highest among those who arrived before 1960 (93 per cent) and lowest during post 1981 periods (80 per cent). This indicates that the

Table 6.11 : Distribution of Migrants' Perceptions About Improvement in Their Position/Status in the City.

Period of Migration	Number of Migrants Reported Improvements in Their Position/Status							
	Income	Housing/ Living conditions	Educational for children	Career prospects of children	Social status	Community life	Health conditions	All Migrants
Before 1960	123 (96.85)	118 (92.91)	121 (95.28)	120 (94.49)	101 (79.53)	85 (66.93)	86 (67.72)	127 (100.00)
1961 - 65	100 (96.04)	84 (82.35)	87 (85.29)	89 (87.25)	78 (76.47)	77 (75.49)	80 (78.43)	102 (100.00)
1966 - 70	38 (97.44)	36 (92.31)	37 (94.87)	39 (100.0)	37 (94.87)	35 (89.74)	35 (89.74)	39 (100.00)
1971 - 75	34 (94.44)	30 (83.83)	32 (88.39)	34 (94.44)	32 (88.39)	30 (83.83)	34 (94.44)	36 (100.00)
1976 - 80	18 (94.74)	17 (89.47)	18 (94.74)	18 (94.74)	16 (84.21)	14 (73.68)	16 (84.21)	19 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	13 (86.87)	12 (80.00)	12 (80.00)	13 (86.87)	12 (80.00)	10 (66.67)	11 (73.33)	15 (100.00)
All Migrants	326 (96.45)	257 (87.87)	308 (91.12)	314 (92.90)	276 (81.66)	251 (74.26)	262 (77.51)	338 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

pattern of increments in the levels of incomes of migrants is significantly related with their availment pattern of housing facilities. Further, among the migrants who are availing better opportunities of educational facilities and improvements in the career prospects of their children, the proportions of those who have migrated during post 1981 periods are also at lower order than the migrants of remaining years.

However, the benefits as a result of coming to city acquired by migrants concerning the improvements in their social and community life seems to be at lower order as compared to benefits derived on remaining aspects. As a sizeable proportion of migrants which had arrived at different period of time have lost their social and community life which they were having at their place of origin. This is particularly the fact that the migrants generally arrive from various origins of societies and communities. Having come into the urban environments one social group of migrants face the serious problems with other social group of migrants regarding social contact and other adjustments. The proportions of disadvantaged migrants in respect to social life are found ranging from 5 per cent (during 1966-70) to 24 per cent (during 1961-65) while the respective figures for community life are ranging lowest from 10 per cent to highest 33 per cent during 1966-70 and post 1981 periods respectively. Likewise, the proportions of migrants reported to have improved their health conditions are ranging from 68 per cent to 94 per cent in the case of those arriving before 1960 and during 1971-75 periods respectively.

Thus, it has to be added that significantly a larger proportion of migrants have derived benefits in their social as well as economic conditions as a result of taking the initiatives of migration. Although, at the initial stages of arrival in the city all migrants could not derive similar amount of benefits because of the differentials in their socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, such disadvantaged migrants could be among those arriving from rural backgrounds and backward areas.

Thus, finally we conclude that the level of income availability with the families of individuals have little or even no effect on the propensity and decision of their migration. Besides, all migrants moved outside from their respective origins with atleast some amount of money for meeting out the cost of migration and initial living cost at the place of destination. Further, we observed that a majority of migrants came in the city either with their working family members or relatives/friends, however, the proportion of migrants arriving alone is significantly increasing over the recent years. This may be a result of significant improvements in the proportion of well educated migrants who have arrived during recent past. Inadequacy of employment and income opportunities and also the level of poverty existed at the native place has been witnessed among the important reasons of migration.

It is further noted that, significant proportion of the migrants had the knowledge that employment opportunities in the city are easily accessible and a significantly highest proportion of them have migrated for white collar jobs available in the Government departments, in fact the proportion of migrants arriving for seeking employment in manufacturing sector or in informal sector has been narrowed down substantially over the years. At the same time, a highest proportion of migrants were found to have migrated either after the fixation or getting some assurance for job in the city. Therefore, the average duration of waiting period before getting employment opportunities of migrants has been reduced at substantial level during recent past. We finally observed that migration of people makes increasing contribution in their levels of incomes, standard of livings and career prospects of children by way of finding better levels of educational facilities. To a certain extent, the migrants even loose some degree of social and community environment as a result of migration, particularly those who migrate from backward and rural areas.

CHAPTER VII

Linkages of Migrants With Their Natives

Migrants are expected to remain in contact with the family members living at their native places. These links may be either in the form of making visits or sending remittances, in fact on both aspects, to their dependent family members. Many of these migrants return back to their respective native places either before retirement or after retirement from the jobs, for permanent settlements. It is also expected that the significant levels of changes might have occurred in the number of migrants who have dependent family members, at the origins, pattern of sending remittances and frequencies of visits of migrants shifting their families from the place of origin to the destinations. Moreover, these migrants are also an important source for providing informations at the different geographical locations, particularly at their own native places, regarding the aspects like socio-economic setting, availability pattern of employment and income opportunities and life styles of people prevailing in the urban areas.

Keeping in view to these aspects of migration links the present chapter aims to examine the pattern of migrants' links with their native place and the extent and pace to which the changes in the magnitude and frequencies of visits, duration of visits and the socio-economic conditions of their households at the place of origin has been taken place over the years.

VII.1 Socio-Economic Conditions of Households

Considering into account the extent of dependency pattern on migrants we observed that only a small proportion of migrants (19 per cent) have dependent family members at their respective native places and dependents on per migrant are estimated to be around 3 persons. This figure is found ranging from 3.03 to 3.77 in case of migrants arrived during the periods 1966-70 and 1961-65 respectively. Further, significantly a high proportion of migrants are reported to have 2 to 4 (43 per cent) followed by 5 and more (24 per cent) and below 2 (21 per cent) and 4-5 (11 per cent) dependent family members at their place of origins. However, among the groups of migrants have more than 5 dependent family members, their proportions are recorded to have reduced at significant levels over the years. In fact, among the migrants of post 1981 periods, over two-thirds have less than 3 dependents while none of them is found among the groups of above 5 dependent members living at the native place. Further, we observed that among the migrants reported to have dependents at the native place, their proportions are increasing significantly over the years. As this figure has increased lowest from 9 per cent to highest 27 per cent in the case of migrants who arrived before 1960 and 1981 periods respectively. This indicate that the trend of shifting the dependent family members from the place of native to city is increasing substantially with the increase in the period of stay of immigrants in the city (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 : Distribution of Migrants by Their Number of Dependents at the Native Place.

Period of Migration	Migrants by Number of Dependents							Total Migrants	Per Mi-grant dependent at native
	Below 2	2 - 4	4 - 5	5 and above	All Mi-grants	Migrants reported not any dependents at native place			
Before 1960	8 (23.53)	13 (38.24)	3 (8.82)	10 (29.41)	34 (100.00)	362 (91.41)	396 (100.00)	3.18	
1961 - 65	13 (23.21)	19 (33.93)	5 (8.93)	19 (33.93)	56 (100.00)	175 (75.76)	231 (100.00)	3.77	
1966 - 70	5 (15.15)	20 (60.61)	3 (9.09)	5 (15.15)	33 (100.00)	110 (96.92)	143 (100.00)	3.03	
1971 - 75	6 (18.75)	16 (50.00)	3 (9.38)	7 (21.88)	32 (100.00)	85 (72.65)	117 (100.00)	3.06	
1976 - 80	2 (14.29)	7 (50.00)	1 (7.14)	4 (28.57)	14 (100.00)	35 (71.43)	49 (100.00)	3.57	
1981 and onwards	5 (33.33)	4 (26.67)	6 (40.00)	-	15 (100.00)	40 (72.73)	55 (100.00)	3.60	
All Migrants	39 (21.20)	79 (42.93)	21 (11.41)	45 (24.46)	184 (100.00)	807 (81.43)	991 (100.00)	3.38	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Further, reviewing the information regarding the current economic conditions of migrants' households at the place of native we found the average per capita income available with the households is around Rs.918, consisting of the lowest amount of Rs.800 to highest Rs.1342 of those migrants which were arrived in the city during 1976-80 and 1966-70 periods respectively. However, a majority of migrants have reported that the annual income of their families at native place is below Rs.2000 (45.65 per cent) and 38 per cent of them are found falling in the income group of Rs.3000 and above while a lowest proportion of them (16 per cent) are in the income range Rs.2000 to Rs.3000 (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 : Distribution of Migrants having Dependents at Native Place by Their Size of Income Levels at the Native Place.

Period of Migration	Income Groups (in Rs. at 1986 prices)						PCI of dependents
	Below 1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	3000-5000	5000 & above	All Migrants having dependents at native	
Before 1960	7 (20.58)	8 (23.58)	7 (20.58)	4 (11.76)	8 (23.53)	34 (100.00)	993.01
1961 - 65	7 (12.50)	21 (37.50)	12 (21.43)	12 (21.43)	4 (7.14)	56 (100.00)	895.16
1966 - 70	3 (9.09)	10 (30.30)	4 (12.12)	9 (27.27)	7 (21.21)	33 (100.00)	1342.03
1971 - 75	3 (9.38)	8 (25.00)	5 (15.63)	6 (18.75)	10 (31.25)	32 (100.00)	1173.70
1976 - 80	4 (28.57)	5 (35.71)	1 (7.14)	2 (14.29)	2 (14.29)	14 (100.00)	800.00
1981 and onwards	2 (13.33)	6 (40.00)	-	3 (20.00)	4 (26.67)	15 (100.00)	958.20
All Migrants	26 (14.13)	58 (31.52)	29 (15.76)	36 (19.02)	35 (19.00)	184 (100.00)	917.81

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Incorporating the contribution of different sources of incomes in the total income of household we found that agricultural activity is among the most important source which is generating over 54 per cent to the total income of households of migrants at the native place. Among the remaining sources of incomes the contribution of income earned as wages and salaries is registered to be second most head (22 per cent)

Table 7.3 : Sources of Income of Dependent Family Members at the Native Place.

Period of Migration	Income by Source (in Rs.)						Total Income	Per H.H.
	Agriculture	H.H. Industry trade	Wages	Rent	Remittance	Other		
Before 1960	84546 (78.83)	3500 (3.26)	16900 (15.75)	300 (0.27)	2000 (1.86)	-	107246 (100.00)	3154
1961 - 65	51600 (41.08)	17080 (13.60)	38000 (30.25)	4000 (3.18)	10900 (8.67)	4000 (3.18)	125588 (100.00)	2243
1966 - 70	86973 (64.80)	16730 (12.46)	18000 (13.41)	-	9500 (7.07)	3000 (2.23)	134203 (100.00)	4067
1971 - 75	50023 (43.48)	31000 (26.95)	25100 (21.82)	-	3900 (3.39)	5000 (4.34)	115023 (100.00)	3594
1976 - 80	14700 (36.38)	-	15300 (37.87)	200 (0.49)	10200 (25.24)	-	40400 (100.00)	2886
1981 and onwards	20610 (43.01)	9300 (19.41)	11700 (24.42)	300 (0.62)	6000 (12.52)	-	47910 (100.00)	3194
All Migrants	308452 (54.08)	77610 (13.60)	25000 (21.91)	4800 (0.84)	42500 (7.45)	12000 (2.10)	570362 (100.00)	3100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals

followed by household enterprises (14 per cent) while the share of remittances from migrants is only 7 per cent. However, it has to be noted that the contribution of remittances from migrants in the total income of their households at the origins is significantly increasing over the years, although, it has decreased from 25 per cent to 13 per cent during post 1981 as compared to 1976-80 period but this figure was only 2 per cent for before 1960 periods. This increasing trends of sending remittances may be as a result that the recent migrants have acquired relatively higher levels of income opportunities in spite of having better levels of education and sending higher amount of money to their dependents at the native place. Further, it appears that the share of income generated from agriculture has been consistently decreasing while it is increasing from income earned as wages and salaries over the years. This indicate that employment opportunities at the native places of migrants are increasing at substantial levels (Table 7.3).

VII.2 Frequency of Visits to Native Place

The analysis reveals that during last year of survey (1985) only small proportion (16 per cent) of the sample migrants have visited to their native place. The average number of visits per migrant are estimated to be 2.07 and ranges from 1.68 to 2.41 visits among the migrants who came in the city during 1971-75 and 1976-80 periods respectively.

Table 7.4 : Distribution of Migrants by Their Frequency of Visits to Native Place

Period of Migration	Number of Migrants by Frequency of Visits During Last Year						Total Migrants	Average No. of visits
	1	2	3	4	5 and above	All Groups visited		
Before 1960	10 (34.48)	9 (31.03)	3 (27.59)	2 (6.90)	-	29 (100.00)	396 (100.00)	1.72
1961 - 65	15 (26.79)	20 (35.71)	13 (23.21)	5 (8.93)	3 (5.36)	56 (100.00)	231 (100.00)	2.32
1966 - 70	9 (39.13)	6 (26.09)	5 (21.74)	-	3 (13.04)	23 (100.00)	143 (100.00)	2.26
1971 - 75	16 (64.00)	4 (16.00)	3 (12.00)	1 (4.00)	1 (4.00)	25 (100.00)	117 (100.00)	1.68
1976 - 80	5 (41.67)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	1 (8.33)	2 (16.67)	12 (100.00)	49 (100.00)	2.41
1981 and onwards	7 (46.67)	4 (26.67)	2 (13.33)	2 (13.33)	-	15 (100.00)	55 (100.00)	1.93
All Migrants	62 (38.75)	46 (28.75)	32 (20.00)	11 (6.88)	9 (5.63)	160 (100.00)	991 (100.00)	2.07

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Among the migrants reported to have visited to their native place, a majority of them have made one visit (39 per cent) followed by 2 visits (29 per cent) and three visits (20 per cent) while only 13 per cent have visited either four or above four times. The proportion of migrants visited their native place more than 5 times during reference period, have increased from 6,90 per cent to 25 per cent in the case of migrants who came in the city before 1960 and during 1976-80 periods respectively. However, this figure is registered to be 13 per cent for those arrived during post 1981 periods. Over and above, the frequencies of visiting to the dependent family members of migrants in their native place has been increasing significantly over the years.

VII.3 Duration of Visits

Table 7.5 depicts that average duration of stay of migrants at their native place comes around 23 days. However, this figure is ranges from 16 days to 33 days in favour of migrants who arrived during 1961-65 and post 1981 periods respectively. In other words, duration of visits of migrants at their native place has been increasing significantly beginning from the periods 1961-65 to subsequent years. Further we observed that a majority of the migrants have reported to have visited for 10-20 days (30 per cent) followed by below 10 days (19 per cent), 20-30 days (18 per cent) and almost equal proportion of (16 per cent) for 30-40 days and above 40 days, to their respective

native places. However, among the migrants who visited for more than 40 days were found highest among those who migrated during post 1981 and lowest for those migrating before 1960 periods (10 per cent). Thus it appears that the links of migrants with their natives has been getting narrowed down with the increase of their duration of staying periods in the city.

Table 7.5 : Duration of Visits to Native Place

Period of Migration	Number of Migrants By Duration Groups (in days)						Av.days of visits
	Below 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40 & above	All Groups	
Before 1960	8 (27.59)	10 (34.48)	3 (10.34)	5 (17.24)	3 (10.34)	29 (100.00)	21.06
1961 - 65	16 (28.57)	19 (33.93)	9 (16.07)	6 (10.71)	6 (10.71)	56 (100.00)	16.10
1966 - 70	2 (8.70)	5 (21.74)	5 (21.74)	6 (26.09)	5 (21.74)	23 (100.00)	28.56
1971 - 75	3 (12.00)	6 (24.00)	7 (28.00)	4 (16.00)	5 (20.00)	25 (100.00)	28.40
1976 - 80	1 (8.33)	5 (41.67)	2 (16.67)	2 (16.67)	2 (16.67)	12 (100.00)	29.80
1981 and onwards	1 (6.67)	3 (20.00)	2 (13.33)	3 (20.00)	6 (40.00)	15 (100.00)	32.93
All Migrants	31 (19.38)	48 (30.00)	28 (17.50)	26 (16.25)	27 (16.88)	160 (100.00)	23.26

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

VII.4 Purpose of Visits

Considering into account the purposes of visits of migrants to their native place the analysis reveals that a majority of them have visited to meet their family members (78 per cent) followed by those who have gone to attend family functions and social ceremonies (9 per cent) and to participate in the work related to agricultural and family enterprises (5 per cent) while only 3 per cent of visits were made for bringing agricultural produced to the city for their own consumption purposes. The visits made for meeting to dependent family members has been increased from 80 per cent to 90 per cent for those migrating during 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively while these figures during respective years has gone down from 12 per cent to 7 per cent for those visited to help in agriculture and other family enterprises at the native place. Thus the overall aspects of visiting the native places of migrants reveals that the presence of dependent family members at the origins of migrants have remained one of the important sources for maintaining their links with the native place. However, the proportion of migrants making links with their natives by way of assisting on their family enterprises has been narrowing down over the years (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6 : Purpose of Visits to Native Place

Period of Migration	Purpose of Visits to Native Place					Total Visits	No. of migrants visited to native places
	To help in fam-terprises	Bringing agricul-tural products	Meeting parents/dependents	Social ceremonies	Others		
Before 1960	6 (12.00)	-	40 (80.00)	2 (4.00)	2 (4.00)	50 (100.00)	29
1961 - 65	3 (2.31)	4 (3.08)	98 (75.38)	18 (13.85)	7 (5.38)	130 (100.00)	56
1966 - 70	1 (1.92)	-	42 (80.77)	6 (11.54)	3 (5.77)	52 (100.00)	23
1971 - 75	3 (6.98)	4 (9.30)	29 (67.44)	4 (9.30)	3 (6.98)	43 (100.00)	25
1976 - 80	2 (6.90)	2 (6.90)	25 (86.21)	-	-	29 (100.00)	12
1981 and onwards	2 (6.90)	-	26 (89.66)	1 (3.45)	-	29 (100.00)	15
All Migrants	17 (5.11)	10 (3.00)	260 (78.08)	31 (9.31)	15 (4.50)	333 (100.00)	160

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

VII.5 Willingness to Return to Native Place

Further, the analysis demonstrate that a majority of the migrants are expected will be not returning back to their respective native places (74 per cent), however, only 8.48 per cent of them have concrete plan and remaining 17.05 per cent have not decided yet, for returning back to their origins. Further, the proportion of migrants which have decided in favour of living permanently in the city is observed consider-

ably decreasing over the years. As this figure has gone down from 86 per cent to 45 per cent of those who came before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. This indicate that the chances of permanent settlement of migrants in the city are increasing with the increase in their duration of stay.

Further, we observed that among the migrants who are willing to return back to their native place, a majority of them are deciding to leave city even before their retirement from the jobs while one-fourth of them will leave after retirement.

We further assessed that among the migrants who expressed desire to return to their native place, a larger percentage have such desire because they owned large property at the place of origin (48 per cent) and equal proportion of them have reported (18 per cent) that they are not liking the life style of the city and feel incapable to maintain themselves according to the life style of people in the city. Remaining 12 per cent and 5 per cent of migrants are willing to return back as a result of greater attachments with their native place and some personal reasons respectively. Among the migrants who are finding it difficult to adjust with the life style and the prevailing environment in the city their proportion has increased from 17 per cent to 22 per cent of those who arrived before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively, however, the proportions of those who are willing to return

Table 7.7 : Willingness of Migrants for Returning to Their Native Places.

Period of Migration	Number of Migrants			Period of Returning to Native Places		
	Willing to return	Not decided	Not willing	Total	Before retirement	After retirement
Before 1960	18 (4.55)	39 (9.85)	339 (85.61)	396 (100.00)	16 (88.89)	2 (11.11)
1961 - 65	21 (9.09)	41 (17.75)	169 (73.16)	231 (100.00)	15 (71.43)	6 (28.57)
1966 - 70	12 (8.39)	30 (20.98)	101 (70.63)	143 (100.00)	11 (91.67)	1 (8.37)
1971 - 75	19 (16.24)	22 (18.80)	76 (64.96)	117 (100.00)	8 (42.11)	11 (57.89)
1976 - 80	5 (2.20)	16 (6.65)	28 (57.14)	49 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	-
1981 and onwards	9 (16.36)	21 (38.18)	25 (45.45)	55 (100.00)	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
All Migrants	84 (8.48)	169 (17.05)	738 (74.47)	991 (100.00)	63 (75.00)	21 (25.00)
						84 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

back to native place for looking after their properties seems to be equal during the respective periods. But, in all, among the migrants which have concrete plan to return back to their place either before retirement or after retirement from jobs are mainly those who have to look after their parental properties and also of those were arrived in the city during recent past (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8 : Reasons for Returning Back to the Native Place.

Period of Migration	To look after property	Dislik- ing city's life	Difficult to maintain in the city	Attach- ment with native place	Others	All Groups
Before 1960	8 (44.44)	3 (16.67)	4 (22.22)	2 (11.11)	1 (5.56)	18 (100.0)
1961 - 65	12 (57.14)	4 (19.05)	4 (19.05)	1 (4.76)	-	21 (100.0)
1966 - 70	6 (50.00)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	3 (50.00)	-	12 (100.0)
1971 - 75	7 (36.84)	3 (15.79)	4 (21.05)	3 (15.79)	2 (10.53)	19 (100.0)
1976 - 80	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	-	-	5 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	4 (44.44)	2 (22.22)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	9 (100.0)
All Migrants	40 (47.62)	15 (17.86)	15 (17.86)	10 (11.90)	4 (4.76)	84 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Finally, we conclude that per migrant dependents at their native place are increasing at higher order among the subsequent periods of migrants, Moreover, the level of income of house-

holds is higher among those who migrated between the years 1966 to 1975 and lowest of those who migrated before 1965.

The amount of income earned from agriculture have the largest contribution in their household's income. However, in reality contribution of agricultural income is found decreasing significantly but the share of income generated from paid jobs is increasing subsequently in the households over the years.

Consequently, although, the contribution of remittances which were sent by migrants seen to be very small but its share has been increasing at substantial levels over the years.

Further, a very small proportion of migrants were found having dependent family members left at the place of their origins and the average visits of migrants during last year were only two-times, though a significant proportion of them have reported to have made more than three visits. In fact, average duration of stay during their visits to native places were worked out to be consistently increasing over the years. Over 78 per cent of migrants have visited their native place for meeting their dependent family members, while only a smallest proportion (3 per cent) have visited for bringing the agricultural produced to the city. By and large, a majority of migrants were found to have decided to live permanently in the city and out of those that are willing to return back a majority of (75 per cent) them have reported that they will

be leaving city before their retirements from the job. It has also to be noted that the main reasons for returning back to the place of origins are related to the problems like individual adjustment in the city's environments, having larger parental properties and less amount of income available with them in the city, etc.

CHAPTER VIII

Main Findings and Conclusion

The main findings and conclusions of the study are presented below:

1. Introduction

The changes in the growth and structure of the population of Lucknow is primarily a result of the natural growth of population of the city. As, according to 1971 census, the proportion of immigrants in the stock of city's population was around 33 per cent while this figure has gone down to 27 per cent as per 1981 census. Also, there has been a 34 per cent growth in the population of non-migrants as against only 2 per cent in the case of migrants during last decade. Reviewing the concentration pattern of workers from migrant and non-migrant groups, the analysis revealed that the migrants are heavily concentrated in tertiary sector while in more productive economic sectors like manufacturing, the proportion of non-migrants is comparatively much higher than the migrants. As per 1981 records, the main reason of migration of people to the city was related to seeking employment (26.51 per cent) followed by family movement (25.61 per cent) and marriage (23.69 per cent) while only 8 per cent were came for availing educational facilities in the city.

2. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants and Non-Migrants.

Analysing our sample data we observed that very high differences are prevailing in the basic socio-economic characteristics among the migrant and non-migrant groups of households. A majority of both migrant as well as non-migrant households are Hindu. However, in this religion group the proportion of migrant households is significantly larger than the non-migrant households. The overall average family size is estimated to be of 5.23 persons, consisting of a marginally higher family size in case of non-migrants (5.41 persons) as compared to migrants (5.14 persons). However, the dependents per working person in the households of migrants are observed relatively larger than in the non-migrant households. Further, analysis pertaining to sex composition in these groups of households revealed that the sex ratio in the non-migrant group of households is comparably higher than in the migrant households; in fact the proportion of unmarried persons in former group is much higher (68 per cent) than in the latter groups (27 per cent) of households. The analysis on educational characteristics of persons indicate that 81 per cent of population in the sample households comprising 71 per cent in non-migrant households as against 86 per cent in migrant households have less than secondary levels of education. And the proportion of illiterates in latter group of households (38 per cent) is

comparatively much higher than in the former group of households (18 per cent). Among different sexes, the males with below secondary education were observed 86 per cent in migrant households as against of 62 per cent in non-migrant households, also, these figures for females are reported to be 88 per cent and 82 per cent in respective groups of households.

The age composition of family members revealed that a majority of persons (63 per cent) constituting 55 per cent in migrant and 79 per cent in non-migrant households are in the working age group of 15 to 60 years. However, among the children (with below 15 years of age), the proportion in former group of households is (42 per cent) comparatively much higher than in the latter group of households (13 per cent). Further, distributing the covered population in our sample households according to their activity status it is indicated that the proportion of employed persons from non-migrant households is relatively much larger than the migrant households, this is so because the proportions of unemployed and students are reported significantly at higher order in the latter group of households than in the former one. Further, we observed that the proportion of employees in paid jobs, which were found to be receiving relatively higher amounts of remunerations than the remaining jobs classified by us, is significantly larger from non-migrant households than the migrant households. However, in the low paid and status of activities like own account jobs in informal sector, the

migrant population is largely confined. Among the persons from migrant households which have found employment opportunity in paid jobs are getting relatively lower amounts of earnings as compared to similarly placed persons from non-migrant households. In all, the advantage in earnings in favour of non-migrants is estimated to be 69 per cent higher than the migrants.

However, the highest differences in earnings in favour of native workers than the migrant workers are observed among those who are engaged on account activities (71 per cent) and lowest among the employers (50 per cent). Also, in different economic sectors, the levels of earnings are significantly much higher in favour of the workers of non-migrant households while these differences are highest in manufacturing followed by service sector and lowest in animal husbandry. Besides, it appears that in the economic sectors which are providing relatively better earnings the proportions of population engaged from non-migrant households are comparatively larger than from the migrant households.

On the other hand, considering the age characteristics of heads of households separately, which are considered to be respondents in our study, the analysis revealed that a majority of (88 per cent) respondents from both the groups are in the age group 25 - 60 years. However, glaring differences are seen existing among the migrants and non-migrants while we

classified them according to their levels of education. The proportions of illiterates among non-migrants are significantly higher than the migrants, however, in the educational group of below secondary levels the proportion of latter group is (60 per cent) higher than the former group (48 per cent), but, the proportion of migrants (42 per cent) is considerably at higher order than the non-migrants (21 per cent) in the educational group graduation and above. This indicate that migrants are qualitatively better educated as compared to non-migrants in the city, even among the technical and higher professional levels of educational group, the proportion of migrants is more than two-folds higher than the non-migrants.

3. Employment and Earning Profiles

Considering the distribution of 991 migrants and 500 non-migrants sample workers employed in different economic sectors the analysis revealed that a majority of workers from both the groups (82 per cent and 79 per cent respectively) are heavily concentrated in tertiary sector while only 16 per cent from former and 20 per cent from latter groups are employed in secondary sector and remaining from each group in primary sector. Among different economic sectors, the average earnings are estimated to be highest in non-household manufacturing sectors (Rs.1290) followed by transport, storage and communication (Rs.1158) and services (Rs.1157). In these sectors together, around 66 per cent of the migrant as against of 58

per cent non-migrants are employed. However, in the classified low paid economic sectors such as household manufacturing, construction and agriculture related activities, etc., the proportions of non-migrants are significantly much larger than the migrants. This indicate that the opportunities of employment and earnings in urban areas are fairly open for each group of individuals; in fact the migrants are well placed than the natives in the identified better status and rewarding levels of employment opportunities available in the city. Also the average earnings of migrant workers (Rs.1396) are significantly much higher as compared to non-migrant workers (Rs.962).

Considering the pattern of mobility of workers into different jobs we found on an average the migrant workers have changed higher number of jobs than the non-migrant workers. However, majority of the workers both from former (72 per cent) as well as latter (82 per cent) groups have not changed their first job in the city. The tendency of changing jobs is found relatively higher among the workers with below elementary or elementary levels of education in case of both the groups. In fact, the workers who remained in their first job are also found highest in the educational group of below secondary level (82 per cent non-migrants and 69 per cent migrants). In all we come to the conclusion that due to greater occupational choices in different economic sectors in favour of relatively less educated workers the tendency of changing job is found to be higher among them as compared to highly educated workers who have employment opportunities in limited number of selected occupations.

Analysing the age earning profiles of workers we observed that the advantages in earnings at different age groups has gone mainly in favour of migrants. Also the gaps in earnings are widening in favour of migrants while we proceed from lowest to relatively higher age group ranges. At the highest age group the index of earnings for migrants is found to be 44 points higher than the case of non-migrant group of workers, although at the initial period of working life the gap was only 5.10 points higher in favour of former group. Consequently, the average earnings at different levels of education are also found significantly higher in favour of migrant workers and the differences in earnings in favour of migrants are marked increasing with the increase of educational levels. These differences in their favour are estimated to have gone up from 19 per cent to 36 per cent at below primary levels and higher level of education respectively.

Further we observed that the earnings of migrants are increasing significantly at higher order than the non-migrants at each level of education as well as each age groups, although in some of the age group initially the earnings of non-migrant workers had increased at a faster rate than the former group, but throughout the working career the earnings of former group were found to increase more sharply than the latter group of workers.

Thus it has to be noted that only educational level is observed to be contributing significantly in explaining the occupational and earning differences in the urban setting. As a result of having better levels of educational attainment among the migrants as compared to non-migrants, the former group of workers are well placed in better paid and status of employment than the latter group of workers. This suggest that the migration of qualitatively better individuals into urban environment may be lead to urban development and growth. On the other hand, accelerated migration would be a greater burden on the various civic amenities of life available in the urban areas. And also, the increasing rate of migration could create problem of unemployment.

4. Level of Livings

Examining the pattern of income distribution between the migrant and non-migrant households we found that income available with the former group of households is (Rs.5359) significantly much higher than in the latter group of households (Rs.3516) whereas the average size of family as well as the dependency ratio are recorded to be considerably much higher in the case of latter group as compared to former group of households. Further, considering the contribution pattern of different sources of income in the total income level of households, the income earned by workers as wages and salaries from paid jobs have a major contribution in both the groups of households; in fact, this figure for migrant households (81 per

cent) is somewhat higher than for non-migrant households (79 per cent). The amount of income earned from letting out the houses is observed to be second most source of income for both migrant as well as non-migrant households.

The per household expenditure of non-migrants is relatively much higher as compared to migrants. This is basically the fact that in the highest expenditure group of above Rs.1000, the proportion of former group of households is two-folds higher than the latter group of households. In both the groups of households the major heads of expenditure are non-food items, cosmetics, housing and food items. However, the migrants are found spending higher amount than non-migrants of their incomes in the food items, clothing and housing. However, for the availment of educational and medical facilities and the procurement of non-food items the expenditure range of latter group is recorded significantly larger than the former group of households.

Considering the ownership pattern of durable items with the sample households we observed that a majority of households both migrant (63 per cent) as well as non-migrant (75 per cent) are owning cycles followed by pressure cookers, gas stoves, radio and two-wheeler mechanised bicycles while only 3.63 per cent from former and 1.60 per cent from latter groups of households are not owning any durables. A smaller proportion of both migrant (0.71 per cent) as well as non-migrant (1.20 per cent) households also possess cars.

Further we observed that in the city a majority of the houses are self-constructed (49 per cent) followed by allotted through Municipal Corporation or provided by employers while lowest proportion (19 per cent) are purchased on the basis of hire purchase from different housing societies. However, the proportion of self-constructed houses owned by non-migrants are (75 per cent) significantly higher than the migrants. The proportion of migrants reported to have occupied houses on the basis of hire purchase is two-folds higher than the non-migrants. Also, the proportions of migrants living either in allotted houses or in the rental houses are observed significantly higher than the case of non-migrants. The covered area under the construction of houses is also found significantly larger in the houses occupied by migrants than the non-migrants. And the majority of the houses of both the groups have slabs on the roof but the proportion of migrants living in these categories of houses is observed (93 per cent) significantly at higher order than the non-migrants (75 per cent). Consequently a larger proportion of both the groups have reported residing in the houses with atleast two rooms while the proportion of living in three rooms tenements is observed much larger among migrants as compared to non-migrants. However, in the houses with single room, the proportion from former group (28 per cent) stand at lower order than the latter group (33 per cent). The proportion of migrants who have the facilities like separate kitchen, drawing/dining, toilets, electricity and drinking water in

their houses are also observed larger than the case of non-migrants. A majority of both migrants (86 per cent) as well as non-migrants (74 per cent) have the main source of drinking water through tap connected to the civic pipe-lines, however, a small proportion of both migrant (8 per cent) as well as non-migrant households are obtaining water either from public hand pumps or the wells which are located near their houses. Thus the analysis demonstrates that the standard of living maintained by migrants is comparatively superior than the non-migrants as the average monthly expenditure incurred in housing by migrants is around 21 per cent higher than the non-migrants. However, the non-migrants were found spending significantly higher amount of money than the migrants for electricity, water storage and lease rent of houses.

Examining the pattern of differences existing in the availment of medical facilities among migrants and non-migrants we found nearly 20 per cent from former as against of 12 per cent from latter groups of households did not avail any medical facility during the year of survey (1985). Among those who have availed these facilities, a majority of them both from former (46 per cent) as well as latter groups (40 per cent) reported to have visited private hospitals/clinics while only 28 per cent from former and 22 per cent from latter groups have visited to government hospitals/clinics. We also observed that among those visiting to government hospitals/clinics mainly belong to the lower income group while from the

relatively higher income group a larger proportion of them are visiting private hospitals/clinics. However, a majority of respondents (48 per cent) consisting 49 per cent migrants and 46 per cent non-migrants have reported that they prefer to go to private hospitals than the government hospitals because the former types of institutions provide better services and more care as compared to the latter one.

Further, we observed that the proportion of households who reported that their children are availing educational facilities in the city is significantly higher from the migrant households (65 per cent) than the non-migrant households (60 per cent). And a majority of (63 per cent from former and 80 per cent from latter groups) children are covering a distance of about 2 kms. to get education.

The analysis further revealed that a majority of both migrant (83 per cent) as well as non-migrant households have ration cards for the procurement of controlled priced commodities from the fair price shops. Sugar, wheat, rice and kerosene are the main items which the sample households are purchasing from the fair price shops. Around 20 per cent of migrant and 39 per cent of non-migrant households complained that they do not get the required commodities on time from these shops.

5. Trends and Motivations of Migration

In the stock of city's population the share of migrants arriving from rural areas and from within the state is significantly larger than the persons arriving from remaining streams. However, significant changes have incurred in the trend of migration among those arriving from different origins over the periods of time. Of the migrants in the city a majority of them came before 1960 while the rate of migration has narrowed down during subsequent years. But this rate has been narrowing down significantly at higher level among those are coming from rural areas than the case of urban areas. Further the trend of migration from within state has been reducing at faster rate than from outside state over the years. Taking into account the pattern of migration the analysis revealed that there is a considerable step migration as 41 per cent of the immigrants consisting 40 per cent and 45 per cent, among the migrants arrived from within state and outside state respectively had gone to other places also, before finally arriving in the sample city.

Looking at the activity status of migrants at their respective origins we observed a majority of them were either children or student (56 per cent) followed by employee (37 per cent) and unemployed (9 per cent), however, the proportion of migrants who were employed is increasing but of those reported either as child/student or unemployed is decreasing significantly

over the years. This indicates that the employment opportunities at the origins of migrants has been widening over the periods of time and the recent motivations of migration seems to be the desire for better employment and earning opportunities in the city than the place of origin.

We have analysed the various characteristics of migrants in our study. Looking at the age distribution of the migrants it is observed that a majority of them belonged to age group 15-30 years at the time of migration. The trend in this regard has been that average age at migration is going up steadily. The educational characteristics reveal that with the passage of time the proportion of illiterate migrants is on the decline whereas there is a distinct increase in the proportion of those migrants who have attained education above the secondary level. The higher educational level could be one of the factors is explaining the rise in the average age at the time of migration. The second reason possibly is that a higher proportion of migrants are those who were already employed at the time of migration. Higher age at migration is also the reason behind a higher proportion of married migrants coming to the city than was the case earlier. This is reflected in the fact that the proportion of unmarried persons has declined from 82 per cent around the 1960's to 42 per cent in the post 1981 period. Marriage itself could be a factor in migration since the family size goes up after marriage and the native place may not provide enough earnings to support the family. It is also

observed that at present the proportion of migrants living with their family is relatively lower than those who are living alone in the city. Those who have migrated only recently are the ones in majority in this case and their behaviour could be explained by the fact that they have not yet fully settled down and so are living alone. The earlier migrants on the other hand, have fully settled down and so it is convenient for them to be staying with their respective families. Of those migrants who are living in the city with their family it was found that on an average 2.04 persons joined them at migration and another 1.94 persons after migration. On the whole a migrant has an average of 2 dependents with him. The average number of dependents is slightly higher in the post 1981 period (2.56 persons) as compared to those arriving before 1960 (1.95 persons).

Examining the motivations of migration of persons, the analysis reveals that out of the total migrants a majority of them came for seeking employment (34 per cent) followed by those who came to join their family members (30 per cent) and the transfer of their jobs from other places to city while only a small proportion (9 per cent) of them came for availing educational facilities and other purposes (3 per cent). However, there has been significant levels of changes in the motivations of migration of the persons over the years. The present situation is that persons arriving due to transfer of their jobs from other places to the city and for availing

educational facilities is increasing while during the earlier years a relatively higher percentage of migrants had arrived seeking employment opportunities. Thus decline in the proportion of those arriving for seeking employment and increasing proportion of those coming for education and due to transfer of their jobs indicate that the incidence of distress migration has decreased while that for improvement in education and living standards has increased. The decline in the rate of job seekers may be as a result of more or atleast some levels of diversifications in the availability of employment opportunities between different areas and also decline in the avenues of employment in the city.

6. Reasons, Characteristics and Benefits of Migration

Further the analysis revealed that the level of per capita income availability with the migrants' households has little or in fact no effect on their propensity and decision of migration initiation. As marginal differences are indicated in the proportion of migrants those arrived in the city from different income group ranges.

Further, we observed that around one-third of the migrants arrived in the city with their working family members/relatives, however, the proportions of migrants arriving alone are significantly increasing over the years. This may be as a result of significant increase in the proportion of well educated migrants during recent past. Inadequacy in the opportunities

of employment and income avenues and the level of poverty at the place of origins have been cited as the important reasons of migration. However, the general understanding regarding the wider opportunities of employment and incomes in the city has been narrowing down significantly over the years. As during recent past a majority of the persons had initiated migration after fixation of jobs for them in the city. In fact, the rate of migration is increasing for those arriving for seeking white collar jobs in government departments while the proportion of migrants aspiring for jobs in manufacturing and informal sectors has been declining considerably over the years. Measuring the extent of waiting period of migrants before getting first job in the city the analysis shows that the migrants are getting jobs rather quickly in the urban labour market which could be as a result of the fact that employment opportunities are readily available or that migrants have lower expectations and a greater requirement for income which forces them to take up whatever jobs are available on arrival in the city. Also the duration of waiting period for employment has been decreasing over the years because a majority of migrants had initiated migration after fixation of jobs for them in the city. It was further observed that a majority of migrants lived either with their family members or friends/relatives without bearing any cost of living by themselves while they were in the process of seeking employment.

Finally it appears that a majority of the migrants have improved their socio-economic conditions as a result of migrating to city. Among them a highest proportion have reported receiving the advantage of migration in the form of increase in the levels of incomes followed by career prospects of children, education of children and housing conditions. However, a significant proportion of migrants have stated that they have lost their social and community life in the city. Over and above the advantages of migration for any aspects are increasing subsequently with the increase in duration of stay of migrants in the city.

7. Linkages of Migrants with their Origins

The presence of dependent family members of migrants at the place of origin is indicated to be the most important sources for maintaining the links between the places of destinations and the origins of migrants. In fact, only one-fifth of the migrants were reported to have dependent family members at their origins and the migrants are making atleast two visits to them in a year. Both average frequencies of visits as well as duration of stay at the place of origins of migrants were found significantly increasing over the years. It has also to be noted that the per migrant dependents at their native place worked out to be 3 persons, however, this figure has gone up from 3 to 4 for the migrants who arrived in the city during before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. The agriculture related activities continue to be the main source of living

for a majority of the dependents of migrants at their native place. This is reflected by the fact that even at present 54 per cent of the household income accrues from agriculture. However, over the years the dependence on agriculture is showing a declining trend and the share of income contributed through wage earning and salaries is steadily going up. The share of remittances procured by migrants to their households is also seen very small (7 per cent), however, this figure has increased from 2 per cent to 13 per cent in case of migrants that arrived before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Further, we observed that a significantly higher proportion of migrants have been either permanently settled or not willing to return back to their place of origin. As only 8 per cent of the migrants have concrete plans for returning back while remaining 92 per cent have either not decided yet or not willing to return back to their origins. Among those who expressed desire to return to their native place, a larger percentage had such a desire because they owned ancestral property followed by those who are facing the problem of personal adjustment in the city environment.

8. Conclusions

To sum up it may be said that the overall growth of population has been as a result of natural growth of population rather than the influx of migrants. In fact, migration has witnessed a declining trend over the years. The decline is higher in the case of rural to urban migration.

The priorities affecting migration have also witnessed a change over the years. Earlier the prime motivational factor was to seek fresh employment. In the present situation, however, a higher proportion constitutes of those who are already employed and want to further improve their levels of living by seeking better paid jobs. A high level of migration is also observed as a result of job transfer from another place to city. The other important factor is the desire to attain education.

While earlier persons migrated even without any job assurance, today a much higher proportion of migrants come to the city only when they are assured of getting jobs either immediately or in a short time period. Knowledge about job opportunities is no longer almost entirely dependent on information provided by the return migrant. Media sources such as radio, newspaper and T.V., etc. are providing increasingly important in making people aware of the job opportunities existing in the city.

A comparison between the migrants and non-migrants clearly indicates that the former are better educated and so their earnings are also high as compared to the latter. Although earnings have gone up in general among people from different age groups and educational levels, the earnings of migrants have gone up higher as compared to the non-migrants. Consequently their per household income as well as expenditure is found to be higher which in turn reflects on their better levels of living. In totality, therefore, their socio-economic conditions have improved considerably.

The presence of family members coupled with ownership of property at the native place provide the main links between the migrant and his place of origin and so he keeps making regular visits to his native place. However, a very high proportion of the migrants have more or less decided to finally settle down in the city. Only a very small percentage have failed to adapt themselves to city life and shall ultimately go back to their native place.

9. Suggestions

Despite the fact that there has been a decline in the trends in migration, the process can neither be stopped totally nor is such a situation desirable. The aim, therefore, should be to try and ensure that migration is such that both the migrants and the place they migrate should stand to gain though the process of migration.

For achieving this, the policy of the government to develop small towns should be further encouraged since they can more easily absorb the migrant population. Through this the development of the smaller towns will be facilitated on one hand and the undue strain on the big cities reduced on the other.

Within the village social infrastructure facilities, especially education, should be better developed. This will further reduce impact of migration of those people who leave their native place for education. Moreover, better educational

facilities will subsequently prove beneficial to the rural population in getting better paid jobs.

Moreover, the villages should be developed in a planned manner from the economic point of view with greater focus on rural and household industries. Since agriculture is incapable of providing full employment such industries would prove helpful in providing additional employment opportunities and supplementing agricultural income. Various employment oriented programmes are already in operation. There is need to rationalise them keeping in view the availability of local resources on one hand and local needs on the other. Once the unit is established then the government should also take suitable follow up measure which would look after availability of raw materials and provide marketing assistance.

The relatively bigger industrial units may be established around the periphery. Not only will this provide much needed impetus in the development of small towns but will also reduce the multifarious problems of the larger cities which already have a large number of industrial units. The industrial units to be established should be those which have forward and backward linkages with the already existing industry groups of the larger towns around which they are developed.

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